23 OCT. 1933

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VOL. XXI NO. 248 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL PASSES AWAY

DIES IN SWITZERLAND ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Prays For Early Attainment Of India's Freedom

GIVES BLESSINGS TO ALL FRIENDS IN INDIA AND ABROAD

Distinguished Work As Assembly President Recalled

Mr. Maganlal Desai received the following cable from Subhas Bose on Sunday evening:—

"Regret extremely Vithalbhai Patel died at 1 in the afternoon to-day. Before expiry he conveyed blessings to his countrymen and foreign friends of India, and prayed for India's early Freedom."

EARLIER.

An earlier cable received by Sjt. Maganlal Desai on the subject of Vithalbhai Patel's health stated:

"Last stage arriving."

GENEVA.—Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel has had a bad relapse. It is feared it is now a question of hours only.—Reuter.

Visit To Europe And America

After his return from England with Gandhiji, Vithalbhai was arrested in January 1932, in the general round-up. While in jail his intestinal trouble increased, and his health was shattered. He was released by the Government. Soon after his release he went direct to Europe for treatment.

VISIT TO AMERICA & AFTER

Due to the efforts of Vienna surgeons his condition improved. But, unfortunately Mr. Patel ignored the advice of his doctors and undertook the American tour, a few months ago. By the time he finished the tour the strain told on his health, and when he returned to Europe his condition worsened.

FIRST ATTACK OF HEART TROUBLE

He contracted heart trouble which took a serious turn on 24th September, and though messages giving hope of recovery were received after that, late news stating complications having set in made all-India feel anxious for his ultimate recovery.

SECOND ATTACK PROVES FATAL

On Wednesday last (18th October) a message was received by Mr. Maganlal Desai, in Bombay, from Mr. Subhas Bose, announcing the sad news that there was a second attack of heart trouble, which was evidently of a very serious nature. According to a message received in Bombay, on Saturday morning, the temperature persisted and prognosis was deemed unfavourable. Later cables received left no room for doubt that Sjt. Patel was sinking. The worst has now happened.

(Other news concerning Patel's death on page 3)

INDIA'S GREAT PATRIOT DEAD

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel whose death took place in Nyon (Switzerland) on Sunday afternoon.

ONE OF INDIA'S GREAT LEADERS

Played Leading Role In Country's March To Freedom Through Two Decades

Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel was born at Karmsad in Kaira District in the year 1872. He came of a middle class family. He had his early education at Karmsad and Nadiad and after passing the Matriculation Examination at Nadiad, he appeared for the District Pleader's Examination. After passing the examination he shifted to Borsad and became a first class pleader. From his own earnings, he went to England and appeared for the Bar, and came out successfully.

CAME TO BOMBAY.

When he returned to India, he shifted his centre of activities to Bombay from Borsad and began his practice. He slowly began to take interest in public life, and in 1914 was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council. In association with Sir Dinshah Wacha and Dr. Paranjpye he always espoused the popular cause in the Council, and took a very active part in the all political and social activities. He introduced and successfully piloted the Free and Compulsory Education Bill in the Legislative Council, and became a thorn in the side of Government as a persistent interrogator and critic on all sorts of questions.

Due to his keen interest in the workings of the Local Bodies, he was elected the President of the Local Self-Government Conference held at Poona in 1916. In 1917, he took a prominent part in the Khaira Satyagraha Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. He and Sir Gokuldas Parekh made an economic survey of the condition of the agriculturists in the District, and put up a strong fight in the Legislative Council. He was elected the President of the All-India Patidars' Parishad held at Ahmedabad the same year.

BECOMES A NATIONALIST.

Though Mr. Patel was with the Moderates in the early part of his public life, he slowly changed and became an ardent Nationalist. He gave expression to his nationalistic views at the Gujerat Political Conference held at Godhra under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Next year, he himself was elected the President of the Political Conference. He was also elected President of the Social

(Continued on page 3).

India has suffered grave losses during the past decade or so by the depletion of the front line of her national leaders by death.

Not much more time has passed since Lokmanya Tilak died at an age at which statesmen are commonly in their prime. Imprisonment and the strain of continued harassment in political life undoubtedly hastened his end. Lajpat Rai was cut off a few years later, his end prematurely caused by the injury he received from a police lathi when fearlessly performing his duty. Motilal Nehru might have lived to serve his country even more greatly than in his greatest days had his health not been shattered by the strain of leadership in the Assembly followed by the privations of imprisonment.

Again to-day India mourns a great man, a national leader who wrought greatly in the cause of freedom; and, again, it has to be recorded that death in this case too came prematurely—for he was only 61—as a result of sacrifice. Not only was he broken physically by imprisonment and official neglect to recognise in time the need for relief, but illness was aggravated and his end hastened by his own persistence in energetic effort when he should have been taking rest. It is a melancholy satisfaction to reflect upon the indomitable spirit with which these great sons of India have ever marched forward and ceaselessly laboured for the country, regardless of the inevitable consequences to themselves.

CAME BACK TO DIE

Vithalbhai Patel was warned before he undertook a strenuous lecturing tour in America that the state of his health should forbid it. But he refused to listen. He felt that there was something to be achieved by telling the people of the great democracy across the Atlantic, the story of India's struggle for freedom as only he could tell it, and no doctor's warning could turn him from the performance of what he conceived to be an insistent call of duty. He came back to die, for when he went a second time to Vienna for treatment those who knew him most intimately knew that his remaining span of life must be short and that, in any case he would never be the same man again.

INSPIRATION TO YOUTH

Such was the stuff of which this great son of India was made. India mourns his death as a very tangible loss in an hour of unparallelled depression and trial. But the example of his life must be made the inspiration for the younger generation to take up and press forward the work which he and others have, perforce, left unfinished. Vithalbhai Patel's political career in itself, is a stirring illustration of what courage, determination and patriotism can achieve. The story of it is comprised in a short span of two decades. When he first came to Bombay after qualifying late in life for the Bar, he was an unknown man and there was little to suggest that he would become one of the greatest figures in India's political history and a world figure withal. He had none of the graces nor the aptitude in speaking of the natural orator.

NAME BEGAN TO RING

Every speech he made in the Council was the product of laborious effort. But he possessed an extraordinary faculty for probing to the bottom of things and untiring industry in research and preparation for every task he laid upon himself. And soon his name began to ring as a fearless parliamentarian whom nothing could daunt. His career as a legislator from provincial council to the Imperial legislature and then under the reforms to the presidential chair of the Assembly is a story of brilliant achievement, and the history of his presidentship is written in letters of gold for its impressive vindication of the rights of the legislature against every encroachment attempted by the Executive. For this alone he would have earned a place of fame in the story of India's assertion of her right and demonstration of her capacity to govern herself.

AS AN ORATOR

But Patel was not merely a great Parliamentarian, he was a great nationalist and a political leader of brilliant and versatile qualities. His early difficulties as a speaker he overcame by persistent effort and determination and he became in latter years an accomplished speaker with that power of adapting himself to an audience which is gained by much study of popular psychology and long experience.

He was, it must be said a master of intrigue and he had an uncanny natural capacity for estimating the strength or weakness and the tendencies in any given situation of friend or foe. No one understood the bureaucracy and none knew his own colleagues better than he. With all this he displayed a shrewdness in guaging the potentialities of a situation and the way in which it should be grappled that made him a tower of strength in every political battle.

As a strategist and tactician in political warfare he had few equals among his contemporaries, but it is a tribute to his sterling patriotism to be able to record that he frequently and readily surrendered his own conception of the policy and programme to be pursued for the sake of national unity and cheerfully accepted every sacrifice that it involved.

THE GREATEST TRIBUTE

And the greatest tribute that can be paid to him at this hour is to record the fact that he was wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of his country's freedom and harnessed all his talents and qualities, his physical energy and his indomitable spirit in the service of his people. He did more than any other, perhaps, to make India's cause understood in Europe and America, and enlist the sympathies of the people of other lands: while among his own people he laboured incessantly and achieved triumph after triumph in leading them ever nearer to the fulfilment of their aspirations.

His enemies used to say he was dominated by personal ambition but in truth he was a patriot before everything and the ambition of a true patriot is a great asset to his country. Vithalbhai Patel's dominating ambition, however, was to serve his country by fighting for its freedom. In the fulfilment of that ambition he never faltered and never ceased to labour. And India will honour his memory and remember with gratitude his single-minded devotion to her cause.

IN MEMORIAM

Vithalbhai J. Patel

(Died October 22, 1933)

By B. G. HORNIMAN

Out Of The Gloaming

Dr. H. L. Sharma "sternly refused to admit" Nila Nagini Devi into his house and "he was compelled to ask his men to use a little force to turn her out." All this was done in the approved non-violent way,—non-violent in thought, word and deed.

* * * *

But Dr. Sharma was also ready to give up his non-co-operation for once There was a small provision for co-operation with the "satanic" system, namely the police, as the Mahatma would say.

* * * *

The worthy doctor was empowered by Gandhiji to "summon Police aid if Nila comes again." With this power-of-attorney the ashramite doctor was on surer ethical grounds. Unfortunately Nila did not offer him an opportunity to make a public exhibition of his virtues. More's the pity.

* * * *

"Thank God she has not come again. I do not know where she is, nor do I care to know. I shall place all my facts before Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha." His residence at the Ashram must have sharpened his smug virtues of "charity" and "hospitality", and he may now receive meed at Wardha.

* * * *

The Kumar Raja of Venketgiri told the Madras Governor that irrespective of the W. P. and, also perhaps of the Ordinances, if men like him were sent out to India there would be "real power in the people's hands." He must mean the power to flatter Governors and banquet them!

* * * *

The Madras Governor, and it isn't reported, must have told the Kumar Raja that, if more men like him were in India, there would be no necessity for any Paper, White, Blue or Black. Everything would be safe for everybody—except for the troublesome people!

* * * *

The Kumar Raja politely hoped—at banquets speeches have to be made, they can't help it,—that Sir George Stanley would find "further opportunities" of serving the country,"—not for making things safe for the Services at the Centre!

* * * *

This challenge from Madras must be definitely taken up by Bombay. We have our claimants here and U. P. and Bengal can't give place either. It will be something of a quadrangular fight, and the prize will go to him who made the country safe from the Congress.

* * * *

In such a fight it is difficult to judge by pure merits, for all of them have done exceedingly well, with the help of Ordinance Acts and diverse repressive measures. Bengal may claim the first place, for Sir John's achievements are rare even for India.

* * * *

Right Honourable V. S. Srinivas Sastri has resolved to meet the White Paper menace in a 109 words sentence, calling upon fellow Liberals to mobilise all their resources, pool them, and then—to "place on record our considered judgment on the proposals of W. P." Great isn't?

* * * *

If that's not enough, they are to discuss the question further. If that too is not enough to teach Sir Samuel a lesson,—there will be a talking match at Madras, when the best speeches of the year will be delivered, and then they will go to sleep again, before further delivery.

* * * *

A Buddhist monk was found guilty by the Sangha Sabha of Kandy of "unbecoming" conduct for wearing trousers and coat in England. And yet Nudists have been fined and jailed for not wearing either a coat or pair of trousers.

* * * *

The Sangha Sabha considered the matter with due deliberation with the help of a number of Buddhist dignitaries. The punishment is yet to come. The same punishment as is given to a Dokhchor (twenty years in a penitentiary) might suit the case.

* * * *

Magistrate: "Have you ever been up before me?"

Prisoner: "I don't know, sir. What time do you get up?"

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138153

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted educated Hindoo Bride of reformed views of any caste, Pardeshi Caste preferable, for a young man of 31 years, in local service doing profitable business in Bombay and a Land-Lord. Send particulars with recent photograph, to Box No. 1391, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted by a sound, well established Life Office organizers at Belgaum, Poona and Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100|150 according to capacity, plus commission and travelling allowance. Influential or experienced applicants able to secure sound business need only apply stating centre desired to Box No. 1403, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of an Under-graduate Urdu Supervisor, strong in Urdu, Marathi and English in the scale of Rs. 60—4—120—5—150 under the District School Board, Kolaba. The pay will be subject to the retrenchment cut of the Local Authority and to the revision of scale of pay by Government. The applicant must be at least an undergraduate of a recognised University and must have atleast one of the qualifications mentioned in rule 51 of the Primary Education Rules. 1924. Qualified applicants need only apply. The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and birth-date, caste, qualifications and experience together with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned before 20th November 1933. The appointment will be on probation for one year at least. (Sd.) M. J. Pendse, Chairman, District School Board, Kolaba, Alibag. 17-10-'33. (7392).

44. MEDICAL

Birth Control. Information free. Appliances, practical instructions at moderate charge. 'Right Agency', New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (1338).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Public Service Commission Examination—Our latest book on General Knowledge, Precis Writing and Proof-correcting. Price Re. 1, Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

Friends wanted for free globe-trotting Prospectus price: 2as. Editor, "Cosmopolitan", Friends Correspondence Club, Delhi. (1355).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Gentlemen desirous purchase or mortgage Khar, Santa Cruz properties from 10,000—50,000, apply Box No. 1389, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted chief agents for every District in the Bombay Presidency for a well established life office, guaranteed bonus Rs. 25. Apply sharp to Secretary, C|o General Post Office, Bombay, with guarantee. (1406)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Your Progress—Life Reading—The Kanara Astronomical Bureau will guide to your success in life by predictions concluding from the astronomical points of views. Sudden disappointments or success in life will be predicted quite correct. Profitable advises to business men. Trial will satisfy you. Consultation between 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Kavarana Building, 2nd floor, Kalbadevi Naka. (1409).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Second-hand Blow-Room Machinery, Cards, Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate, Roving and Weft Ring Frames in good working order. For further particulars apply Manager, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla (Thana District). (7389).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegia: Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

106. BUILDING MATERIALS.

Steel Beams and Rounds available for Building purposes. Large stocks. Low prices. Geo. Service & Co., above Kemp & Co., Hornby Road. (7362).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Public Notices

Bombay Port Trust

4 p.c. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1903—Rs. 16,00,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on Wednesday, the 1st of November, 1933, to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan all Principal Moneys and interest due up to 31st October, 1933, in respect of such debentures upon presentation, discharge and surrender of the said Debentures at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on the said 1st of November, 1933. From and after 31st October, 1933 interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented, discharged and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders of the Debentures are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment sometime before the 1st November, 1933, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1933.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

N. M. MORRIS.
Secretary
7371

K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from intending donors of blood for transfusion to patients and will be received by the Undersigned from time to time. They will have to submit to a test of their blood free of charge to find out the group thereof and will be invited to give their blood whenever it matches with the group of the patient in whose case transfusion of blood is required For each such transfusion, a sum of Rs. 50 will be payable.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.
K.E.M. Hospital.
Parel, Bombay, 21-10-1933.
7394

The Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Room No. 15-16, Second Floor, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1933 at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Acount for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1933 and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON.
Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 16th October, 1933, to 31st October, 1933, both days inclusive

7350

S.S. BENGAL MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 19th instant from Japan via way-ports and has been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 10. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

Municipality of Cocanada

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and erection, at Cocanada, of one 250 K.W. Oil Engine—alternator set with auxiliaries for the Cocanada Electric Scheme Extension. Tender specification and plans for the same (officially issued by 1st November, 1933), can be had on remittance before the said date by M.O., of their sale price of Rs. 10 from The Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada

.....

Municipal Electrical Engineer,
for Chairman.
7393

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SAYED STREET, KHAN BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Owner Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land together with messuage tenements or warehouses and premises standing thereon situate at Kazee Sayed Street, admeasuring about 141 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 739, New No. 6459, Old Survey No. 501, New Survey No. 2573, Cadastral Survey No. 326, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1342, Street No. 62 to 64 and bearing Collector of Assessment former No. 20, but now No. 19 and bounded on the East by a public road known as Kazee Sayed Street, on the West by a sweepers passage, and beyond that the property of Karsondas Nathu, on the South partly by the property of Mahomed Ali Dossaji and others and partly by the property of Punja Jayaram and others, and on the north by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP INCLUDING BELL METAL, BRASS, BRONZE, COPPER, GUN METAL, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, ALUMINIUM ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel on WEDNESDAY the 25th October 1933 at 2-30 P. M. (S.T) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Aluminium scrap, Bell metal scrap, Brass scrap consisting of brass scrap yellow, tubes and cut pieces, borings No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 quality etc. Bronze scrap consisting of axle boxes, engine and carriage bearing etc. Copper scrap consisting of tanks with brass and iron fittings, borings, stripes, cut pieces, tubes, utensils, wire etc. Gun metal consisting of bars, Lead scrap consisting of battery etc. White metal consisting of scrap, ingots, borings No. 1 & No. 2 quality. Zinc scrap etc.

Terms:—15 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS & SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER G. I. P RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G. I. P. Ry Bombay and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 31st inst. at 2 P. M. (S. T.) at G I P Ry. Wadi Bunder:—

Cotton seed, wheat hirda, toor linseed, ground nut seeds, dall, oil-cake, steel barrels, glass bangles, oil tins, old gunny bundles, iron safes, steel bars, Shahbadi stones, tea, writing slates glass chimneys, luggage, C. soap, C. shoes, tarpaulins, rubber tyre, cement, biscuits, etc.

Also 2 cases Brandy.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

THE COMPANY WILL STAY IN BOMBAY FOR ONE MONTH ONLY AFTER IT WILL START FOR TOUR.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!

There is no salvation without unity of communities and religions. Mirabai, the saintly queen of Udaipur was a living example of this principle.

Mr. N. S. RAJAHANSA alias BALGANDHARVA
presents
under the auspices of his

Gandharva Natak Mandali
AMRITSIDDHI
by
Mr. VASANT S. DESAI.
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night 26th October, 1933 at 8-30 p.m.

Matinees on
28th October 1933, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
and
29th October, 1933, SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.

All Star Cast! Superb Music! Gorgeous Settings!
Free list entirely suspended.

THE CARLTON
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURS. MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

FOX MYSTERY THRILLER.

"TRICK for TRICK"

with

FRANK MORGAN VICTOR JORY, SALLY BLANE

Magic tricks that defy even the master minds

The first double-role
Presented by an Indian Cine-company
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S
VAGABOND PRINCE
featuring
Master MODAK
supported by
SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN, PANDIT, CHANDABAI & others.
at the
KOHINOOR CINEMA
(Your pet theatre)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee on Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
See how master Modak plays the double role of the
PRINCE and BEGGAR

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!

The Most Delightful and Light Amusing Romance With Tuneful Songs and Music

Ajanta's Dramatic Super
"GAY CAVALIER"
or
RANGILA-RAJPUT
An M. BHAVNANI PRODUCTION
Starring
India's Screen Favourites.
Miss BIBBO
Master NISAR
KABULI, AMINA, etc.,
The Best Attraction of the week
To-Night! To-Night!!
At 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA

2nd Week! 2nd Week!
SPECTACULARLY, LAVISHLY GORGEOUSLY MADE
MARATHI MARVEL
RUKMINI HARAN
A Romantic Incident In the Life Of Lord Shree Krishna
Featuring
Miss, KISHORI, D. BILLIMORIA, Miss SAKHOO and Pandit NARGARKER, JADHAV, DATAR.
Director: SARPOTDAR
MAJESTIC CINEMA
BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Bengal Maru	5396	19 Oct.	27 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	26 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	15 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Helan Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

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STAMPS WORTH SMALL FORTUNE
Sent By Soldier To His Mother 78 Years Ago

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Two penny stamps on an English soldier's letter from New Zealand 78 years ago will realise a small fortune in the Strand next week.

In the Hann collection of New Zealand stamps to be dispersed by Harmer, Rooke and Co., is an envelope dated October 3, 1858, bearing the two stamps addressed to a Mrs. Moffat, of Alnwick, Northumberland. The ordinary rate of postage at that time was about a shilling, but it was a soldier's privilege to have cheap postage.

Young Moffat's letter to his mother, bearing the two much-prized dull carmine stamps will tempt collectors to hundreds of pounds.

London has proved itself the best market for rare stamps, and collectors all over the world are sending their rarities to the various sale-rooms.

WORLD'S RAREST STAMP.

London dealers will not have the privilege of selling the world's rarest stamp, the one-cent British Guiana in an American collection, valued at anything over £7,000. This will soon be held again in New York.

In the near future collectors will be bidding perhaps thousands of pounds for the second rarest stamp in the world, the three-penny lilac 1862 of New Zealand, only two specimens are known to be in existence. The second copy is believed to be in France.

A few months ago the famous blue Mauritius, stamps were sold at Plumridge's for fabulous sums. It has been an exciting year for stamp collectors.—Reuter.

SCOUT RALLY AT MEERUT

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Oct. 20.

Mr. Justice Young Provincial Scout Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Shanker Saran, Govt., Advocate Allahabad Secretary of the Provincial Scouts Association arrived here to deliver lectures in the Guardians and Teachers Conference The Conference was presided over by Mr. F. B. Khan Inspector of Schools in which Mr. Justice Young delivered an interesting lecaure on the benefits of being a Scout.

A welcome address was presented to the guest and a grand rally was arranged in his honour. The function was presided over by Mr. P. W. Mersh, Commissioner Meerut Division.

INCESSANT RAINS IN MEERUT

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Oct. 20.

It has been raining here almost continuously for the last three days

A large number of houses in the neighbouring villages have collapsed. The streets are full if mud. Sown wheat seeds has been washed away and cultivators incur a great damage.

GOLD IN GUTTER
Ingot Thrown Away By Fleeing London Thieves

LONDON, (By Airail).

A gold ingot was thrown into the gutter in a London street during a scuffle with escaping thieves.

The men leapt out of a motor-car in one of the principal streets in Hatton-garden, London, and set upon a messenger of a firm of bullion brokers who was carry an ingot.

The ingot was wrapped up in a brown paper parcel. Another messenger was also carrying an ingot.

A fierce struggle followed when the messengers were attacked from both sides by the men from the motor-car. One ingot fell on to a doorstep, and bits were chipped off it.

Carrying the other ingot, the men dashed back into their car and drove away pursued by other motor-cars.

There was a collision before the cars had gone far. The fleeing men jumped out of their car and slipped away in the excitement throwing the ingot into the gutter as they did so.—Reuter.

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LONDON CRITIC

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 5 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 3, 1352.
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 12m.
Hightide: 2-30, 14-14.
Lowtide: 8-24; 20.20.
PHASES OF THE MOON:—First Quarter 26th October: 3h. 51m. a.m. Full moon 2nd November 1h. 29m. p.m. Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48 m. p.m.
MONDAY, October 23.
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, October 24.
Municipal By-election: D Ward.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Moonlight and Pritzels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: 'The Song You Gave Me". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Regal: "Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol: "Hold 'Em Jail". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Carlton: "Trick for Trick". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "King of the Ritz." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "No More Orchids". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: "Raj Rani Mira'. Time as usual.
Majestic: "Rukmini Haran." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Roxy: "Masquerader". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Krishna:: "Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Edward: "Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—A recital of pipe music by Pipe Major John McDonald, introduced by Seton Gordon.
8-15 p.m.—Anywhere for a News Story: The Fall of Jerusalem, a talk by Mr. W. T. Massey, C. B. E.
8-35 p.m.—Interlude of gramophone records.
8-45 p.m.—Trafalgar, being episodes from "The Dynasts", by Thomas Hardy; arranged by Alan Wade.
9-30 p.m.—A sonata recital by Eleanor Heine (violin), and Irina Meyrick (pianoforte).
10-00 p.m.—The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines, from an Edinburgh studio.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB, (KHAR).—A social gathering of the ladies of Khar will be held at the Laxminagar Pavillion to-day at 4 p.m., when Miss Sushila Pai, M.A., Superintendent of the Training College, Rajkot and other prominent ladies of Khar will speak on "Social needs of to-day". Mrs. Dinkar Rao Mundkur will entertain the gathering with a few selections on "Dilruba" assisted by two members of the Samartha Mela of Poona with vocal music. All ladies are cordially invited.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the 104th Anniversary of the Wadiaji's Fire Temple will be celebrated to-day evening in the Hall of the Fire Temple at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad Framroz A. Bode B.A., and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver short speeches on "Our Devotion towards God and Duty towards Humanity". Pupils of the Camaji Athornan Madresa will give sacred recitals. Dastur Rustamji E. Sanjana B.A., will preside. The meeting is open to the Parsis only.

RAHNUMA -I- MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma -I- Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Ervad Rustam Dinshaw Meherjirana will speak on Universal Brotherhood.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.—Public Lecture on Mr. Ardeshir M. Modi M.A., will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge Chowpatty) to-day at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"The Masters of Theosophy."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.—Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.
6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—South Indian Programme Sponsored By S. Rose & Co., Ltd. (Columbia records).
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Interval.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates. Radio Hints in Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Weather Report & News Bulletin. "Here and There". By The Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m.—The Chamber Concert Miss Enid Blake, L. I. A. M., Piano; Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, 1st Violin; Mr. S. Vaz, 2nd Violin, Sig. O. Savini, Viola; Mr. B. J. J. Cursetjee, Cello; 1. Trio "D" Major Saint-Saens; 2. String Quartet, Godard; 3. Violin Solos:—(a) Valse Caprice. C. Scott; (b) Valse Caprice, Tod Boyd. Mr. Mehli & Mehta. 4. Piano Quartet. Beethoven; 5. String Quartet. Schubert; 6. Piano Trio. Mendelssohn; 7. Spanish Dance, M. Moszkowsky.
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

DIWALI FEAST OF MUSIC

Concerts By Faiyaz Khan And Savai Gandharva

The Diwali week provided some excellent concerts to the music lovers of Bombay. Particularly notable among them were the vocal musical concerts by Khan Saheb Faiyaz Khan, State Musician of Baroda, and Prof. Rambhau Kundgolkar, popularly known as Savai Gandharva.

The Khan Saheb, who sang some morning ragas on Sunday morning, was at his best and expounded ragas like Ramakali and Bilaskherin Todi in masterly way.

Savai Gandharva, who gave two concerts earlier in the week, gave an excellent account of himself on both occasions and elicited repeated applause alike from laymen and expert musicians. Both these front rank musicians have an attractive style of their own, which while it is thoroughly scientific, appeals to the common public and impresses one with the beauty of Indian classical music.

SEIZURE THAT PROVED FATAL

Mr. Patel Conscious To Last, Being Sustained By Oxygen

GENEVA, Oct 22.

Following nearly a fatal seizure last night, it was realised Mr. Patel would not survive further seizure to-day.

A bulletin announcing that he is sinking fast was followed very soon by the announcement of death at 13-30 hours, local time.

Mr. Patel was conscious to the last, being sustained by oxygen. He conversed with friends. Mr. Subash Bose, ex-Mayor Calcutta, Mr. Lotwala, also Bhogilal and Nathalal, who arrived recently from Antwerp.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Patel gave a message:

"Give my blessing to all my countrymen and all friends of India throughout the world. Before I die I am praying for early attainment of India's freedom."—Reuter.

GREAT FIGHTER LOST

Loss Of Assembly And Congressmen

LONDON, Oct 22.

Mr. Jayakar, interviewed, said in Mr. Patel's death India lost a great fighter.

Bhowdhery Zafrulla Khan regretted the passing away of a great Indian figure, and added although one could not perhaps agree with all his rulings when he was First President of the Assembly, one admired way he stood up for independence of the legislature, and the Chair.

Mr. Ghuznavi, who arrived from India yesterday, said Mr. Patel guided the Assembly with undoubted ability. "As staunch Congress partisan his views were often in conflict with ours, but we all recognised his sincerity. He will be missed by the Assembly and his Congress colleagues."—Reuter.

UNIQUE WORK AS ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1).

Reform Conference, the Educational Conference and the Bombay Provincial Political Conference held at Bijapur.

He took a keen interest in the activities of States' subjects and was elected President of the States' Subjects' Conference held at Baroda and also the Kathiawad Political Conference.

He had made himself so popular by his work in the Provincial Council, that he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1924. He played an important part during the time the Rowlatt Act Bill was introduced and joined in the agitation that followed. He was responsible for passing the Social Reform Bill, well-known at present as Patel's Bill, by the Imperial Legislative Council. He later resigned from that body as a protest against the Rowlatt Act Bill, in company with Pandit Malaviya and others.

AS CONGRESS SECRETARY.

He was one of the 19 signatories to the Congress-League Memoranda, which subsequently resulted in the Lucknow Pact. He first appeared on the Congress platform in 1915, and the active interest that he took in Congress politics, was responsible for his being elected as the General Secretary very soon. It was just about this time that the rumour of the Montford Reforms were in the air. Vithalbhai Patel gave evidence on behalf of the Congress, before Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary for India, when he came to India.

He was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the special session of the Congress that was held in Bombay to consider the Montford Reforms, and was elected as the Secretary of the Congress Deputation to England to represent the Congress before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. His evidence before that body was appreciated on all sides, and Lok. Tilak and Ben Spoor gave testimony that the success of the Congress Deputation in England was largely due to Vithalbhai Patel. While still in England, Vithalbhai played a leading part in transferring the British Congress Committee and the paper "India" from the hands of the Moderates to the Nationalists.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

When he returned to India from his second visit to England, Patel found himself in a new atmosphere. Mahatma Gandhi had launched his Civil Disobedience Movement. It was at that time that he wrote an article about the Independence of Hungary in the "Bombay Chronicle." Though he had certain differences with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the methods that were to be adopted in furthering the Civil Disobedience Movement, Patel as a loyal Congress worker, joined the movement and took an active part in it; but he did not lose a single opportunity of giving expression to his personal views regarding the question whenever occasion arose. By this time, Patel had completely given up his practice and was devoting his full time to Congress activities.

He was elected as a member of the Civil Disobedience Committee of the Indian National Congress, which reported that Congressmen should contest the elections. He was one of the first originators of the now famous Swaraj Party. He was also responsible for the successful termination of the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

Mr. Patel took a prominent part in the activities of the Bombay Congress Committee and was elected to the Bombay Corporation in 1924, when that body contained only six or seven Nationalists. Alone he slowly gathered strength and formed a Nationalist Party within the Corporation to fight for the cause of the ratepayers. He was elected the President of the Corporation in 1926, but after nine months, resigned his presidentship as a protest against that Body's decision to give a Civic Welcome to Lord Reading, the Viceroy-elect of India. Within a few days, he was again re-elected as the President.

He was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Bombay on the Swaraj Party ticket by a very large mapority. In 1925 he became the first President of the Legislative Assembly. After about a year, he was returned to the Assembly unopposed from Gujarat and was again elected (this time unanimously) to the Presidentship of the Assembly in 1927.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

It is now well-known that Mr. Patel, as President of the Legislative Assembly, showed indomitable courage, independence, and fearlessness in tackling all questions that cropped up in that august Body. The part played by him regarding the Reserve Bank Bill, the Public Safety Bill and the Watch and Ward Controversy will go down in the history of India's Parliament. He did not spare even the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy, in defending his rights within the four walls of the Legislative Assembly.

One of the most important incidents is the fact that, when he went to England on a short visit to study the workings of the British Parliament, he met Mr. de Valera, now the President of the Irish Republic. At that time De Valera and his party had boycotted the Dail and the great Irish leader told the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly that he had no intention of getting into the Dail for some time to come. It appears that Mr. Patel advised Mr. de Valera to organise and get into the Dail as that would help his party much in building up the New Ireland. Mr. Patel quoted the saying "Out of sight, out of mind," and asked him to contest the Irish Elections. Mr. de Valera, who gained complete success, wanted to publicly thank Mr. Patel, during his recent visit to England for the sane advice that he had given, but was prevented from doing so by Mr. Patel for several reasons.

PATEL AND SIMON.

Another incident was that, when the Simon Commission came over to India, the officials of Delhi suggested to President Patel that he should invite Sir John Simon and others of the Commission for a joint session. Patel refused to recognise Sir John as long as he did not pay a call on him as the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The officials told Mr. Patel that the position of Sir John Simon was higher in grade than his own as President of the Assembly, and so, he must invite Sir John and his Commission for a joint session. Mr. Patel replied that he did not know that the Simon Commission was a part of the Imperial Government, and said that, if it was so, he would have nothing to do with it. A long controversy ended in Sir John Simon paying a call on President Patel.

When the Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1931, Mr. Patel joined his ranks and was appointed a member of the Working Committee of the Congress. He was arrested at Delhi and sentenced. He was kept in Ambala Jail and the treatment he got there was responsible for shattering his health. He was removed under medical advice to Coimbatore, but finding that his condition did not improve, Mr. Patel was later released. His medical advisers in Bombay asked him immediately to proceed to the Continent. He was treated in Vienna by specialists and was operated on twice. During his stay in Europe, Mahatma Gandhi went to England as the sole representative of the Congress to the Second Round Table Conference.

THE LAST PHASE.

Mr. Patel returned to India with Gandhiji, and was arrested in January, 1932 in the general round-up. Again, while in jail, his intestinal trouble increased and his health was completely shattered. He was again released by the Government, and went direct to Europe for treatment. Due to the efforts of the Vienna surgeons, his condition improved, but against their advice he undertook the American tour. By the time he finished his tour, the strain told on his health, and his condition worsened. He also contracted heart trouble, which took a very serious turn on September 24th and the specialists also lost hope of his surviving long.

His name will live among those who have played the leading roles during the past two decades in great movements which have carried Indian Nationalism with giant strides towards the goal of Freedom.

IRANI DROWNED

Body Found Floating On Chowpati Sea-Face

The body of an unknown Irani aged about 20 years, was seen flooting in the Chowpatty seaface at 1 p.m. on Sunday and was dragged out by the Gamdevi Police.

Sub Inspector Patanker had the body removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held on Monday.

MOTHER'S VAIN VIGIL ON NIGHT OF CAVEL ST. MURDER

Grief-Stricken, She Narrates Her Pathetic Watch For Her Son When News Of His Brutal Murder Was Brought To Her

The evidence of the mother of the deceased was recorded by the City Coroner on Sunday at the inquest held over the death of Krishna Genoo Babar a young Marathi Hindu who was brutally done to death on the night of Saturday last at Walji Sunderji House, 130 Cavel Street.

A lonely widow and mother of the deceased prostrate with grief and tear-bedimmed eyes Bambai Genoo, giving evidence deposed that she had come to Bombay from Satara a week ago and was residing with her 25-year old son Krishna at Dabholkar's Wadi, Kalbadevi. The deceased had been working as a hamal in a Godown in Cavel Street. On the 19th instant the deceased left her at brother's place at Carnac Road, telling her that he would come back to fetch her home on the 21st. On the day he had promised to come witness kept up an anxious vigil for her son up to 10 p.m. Then suddenly information was brought to her that her son was murdered.

STORY OF A LOAN

Asked whether she knew the two suspects Prabhu Bala Limbalkar and Babu Bala Limbalkar present in the Court, she answered in the affirmative. Continuing witness stated that her daughter Saibai had been married to the first suspect Prabhu about 10 years ago, but had died four years later. The suspect then married a girl named Yeshodabai who also died five months back. Witness had gone to her native place about a year ago and returned only about the beginning of this month. Her son had told her that a sum of Rs. 400 had been given on loan to the first suspect. As her son was to marry in a short time he had asked the suspect for the return of his loan, and the suspect it is stated had promised to repay it on the 22nd inst. To another question from the Court witness replied that she was not aware whether any hostility had existed between the deceased and the two suspects.

SKULL WOUNDS

The Police Surgeon's report was that the deceased bore a deep wound on the skull measuring five inches and two gashes on the neck and another on the lower part of the abdomen. Death was due to haemorrhage.

At this stage the inquest was postponed to November 4 pending the completion of the police inquiries.

CHILD BRANDED

Superstitious Belief Behind Crime?

The story of how a child of eighteen months was branded by an unknown person while playing on the 5th floor of a building in Thakurdwar was revealed to the Princess Street Police on Sunday morning when Nalini Jayantilal the unfortunate victim was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

The child resided with its parents on the fourth floor of Paravati Building on Thakurdwar Road and had, as usual, gone to the fifth floor to play. The mother heard her crying as if in pain and went up to see what had happened. She found the child **branded on the thigh and back. She promptly removed the child to the G. T. Hospital and lodged a complaint with the Princess Street Police.**

TWICE BRANDED

Inquiries go to show that about two days prior to this incident the child had also received some similar marks, but as the parents were unable to explain the cause or attribute it to anyone, they had not taken any action in the matter.

There appears to be a superstitious belief that if a barren woman were to brand an infant she is likely to conceive and it is surmised therefore that they may be the work of such a person.

The Police are making inquiries and are hopeful of tracing the culprit.

TRAGIC FALL

Young Goan Woman Jumps Out Of Window

A young Goan woman residing at Foras Road was picked up from the street late on Saturday night and rushed to the J.J. Hospital by Sub-Inspector Mullik of Nagpada Police, where her dying statement was recorded by a Magistrate.

Molly Demello, 30, residing at Bethwala Chawl, Foras Road, is alleged to have thrown herself out of the window of the first floor of the building while in a state of intoxication. Sub-Inspector Mullik who happened to be passing by at the time was attracted to the scene by a loud thud as that of someone falling to the ground from a height. He hurried to the scene and had the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital. As her condition was considered critical a Magistrate was summoned and her dying declaration was recorded.

MRS. COUSINS HONOURED.

Madanapalle, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Cousins on arrival here yesterday evening from Vellore was accorded a reception. She has received messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Warrindgton, vice-president of the Theosophical Society, Women's Indian Association and others.—A. P.

PATHE

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STANLEY LUPINO

AT HIS MOST LIVELY, AND

BETTY STOCKFELD

AT HER MOST BEAUTIFUL

A BRITISH LION—GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE

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MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY IN SPURS-EVERTON DRAW

Referee Twice Refusing To Award Penalties In League Football, Crowd Indulge In Demonstration

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Spurs were exceedingly lucky to share points with Everton, the referee in the second half twice refusing to award penalties.

Forty-thousand spectators watched the draw. Both teams played artistic football, goalkeepers giving particularly magnificent display.

White scoring from Stein's centre just before the interval obtained lead for the home team. On resumption, Everton improved. Meads lead Spurs left-half fisted down Geldard's shot with both hands in the penalty area, but the refree refuse spot-kick.

Evans equalised when the match had been in progress for an hour.

Felton, visitors right-back, fisted out Dunnn's shot under bar, the referee again refusing to award penalty. The crowd indulged in demonstration.

KEEN AND FAST EXCHANGES

At Newcastle Weaver scored for the home team after Sunderland had best of the game. There were keen and fast exchanges; Newcastle put up a stubborn defence.

After changeover, Sunderland were better allround and their shooting improved. McDougall equalised seven minutes from the end. Weaver put on a brilliant winner.

MANCHESTER'S FINE DISPLAY.

Manchester gave fine display while Villa showed up to great advantage. After a goalless first half, Villa missed chances near the goal. Marshall put on the only goal of the match in the last minute.

Dunne opened the scoring account for Arsenal with two goals.

Bolton was largely defending their goal which was under constant pressure; Wainscoat netted for Hull in the sixth minute. In the latter half, visitors became more aggressive and harrassed Hull backs.

Lambert, ex-Arsenal centre forward scored for Fulham.

Newport held leaders chiefly by means of their smart halfback work. Exeter left-wing threw away chances by poor shooting.

The game was generally of a poor standard, halfbacks spoiling the attacks.

After the interval, Taylor scored from Thomas centre.

CHESTERFIELD'S LEAD

Chesterfield were superior in all departments and the game was delightful to watch. Hales scored half way through with a spectacular shot and ten minutes later again beat the goal keeper. Crewe missed chances through lack of confidence.

Chesterfield changed ends with two to nil lead. The Home team improved and made vigorous bombardments on the Chesterfield defence, which, however, was never at fault.

Half a minute from time Kidd, Chesterfield leftback kicked through own goal.

Bamford, Welsh international, netted four goals for Wrexham.—Reuter's Special.

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MANCHESTER BEAT LIVERPOOL

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Warwickshire 20, Notts, Lincs and Derby 7 (At Conventry).
Bath 14, Mosley 11.
Bristol 13, Plymouth Albion 6.
Guy's Hospital 3, Gloucester 17.
Leicester 3, Newport 9.
London Scottish 7, Blackheath 6
Manchester 29, Liverpool 11.
O.M.T. 5, Oxford University 6.
Rosslyn Park 32, Richmond 0.
United Services (Portsmouth) 0, Devonport Services 5.
Waterloo versus Sale (missing).
Cardiff 8, Swansea 5.
Cambridge University 14, Harlequins 3.
Edinburgh University 3, Glasgow Academicals 15.
Heriotonians 11, Watsonians 11.
R.M.A. Woolwich 5, Oxford University Grey Hounds 34.—Reuter.

DAVIS BEAT SMITH IN BILLIARDS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In the billiards match Davis beat Smith by 2, 0 5, 0 points.

The final scores were:

Davis	6 643
Smith	4,593

YORK BEAT BRAMLEY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford 7, Widnes 5.
Bramley 5, York 22.
Dewsbury 0, St. Helens 11.
Featherstone 0, London 18.
Huddersfield 17, Leeds 10.
Hull Kingston Rovers 20, Broughton 7.
Hunslet 31, Barrow 13.
Leigh 2, Hull 10.
Oldham 8, Keighley 8.
Rochdale 6, Castleford 4.
Salford 16, Australians 9.
St. Helens Recreation 14, Swinton 4.
Wakefield Trinity 5, Batley 18.
Wigan 6, Warrington 9.

MOUNTAIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Campbell's Miraculous Escape

BROCKLAND, Oct. 21.

Malcolm Campbell had a miraculous escape during the Mountain Championship, which was won by an American Cambridge University millionaire Whitney driving Maserati.

Campbell's Sunbeam endeavouring to avoid the car skidding directly ahead swerved up banking, skidded, swerved down and collided a car ahead driven by Rose Richards.

The cars became locked together and damaged but neither driver hurt.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST HOLDER OF BLERIOT CUP

ANCONA, Oct. 21.

Italy became the first holder of Blerlot Cup, when Scapinelli flew Macchi seaplane for half an hour at an average speed of 619 point 374 kilometres per hour over 327 point 612 kilometres over the course between Ancona and Pessaro.—Reuter's Special.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT SPENCER'S XI

Meherhomji Delights Spectators By His Hurricane Hitting Of 22 Fours And 2 Sixes In Week-End Cricket

The feature of the match was Meheromji's great score of 177 and F. K. Narima'n 79 for the Parsi Gymkhana. The Home team going in first collected 357 runs for the loss of 7 wickets when the innings was declared. The first wicket partnership of Nariman and Meheromji, the wicket-keeper, realised 263 runs. Both played brilliant cricket and Meheromji, in particular, in contrast to Nariman, made an exhibition of strokes than place him in the front-rank of wicket-keeper batsmen in Bombay. He hit 2 fours and two sixes while Nariman had 7 boundary strokes to his credit. Of the remaining batsmen only H. Contractor and Kalapesi reached double figures, scoring 30 and 39 runs respectively.

The visitors were able to gather only 100 runs against the steady bowling of the Home team and Jamsetji who captured 4 wickets for 22 runs never allowed the batsman to have any liberties with his deliveries. Patel also bowled with success and obtained an analysis of 4 wickets for 20 runs. J. S. Singaporia was the only batsman to play with confidence and he obtained a well-played 33 before he was claimed by Kalapesi.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA

F K Nariman run out	79
K R Meheromji b Gai	177
F E Kapadia c Irani b Dhondy	1
H N Contractor c Vajifdar b Dhondy	30
B K Kalapesi c Sethna b Dhondy	39
D K Kapadia c Bharucha b Dhondy	6
E J Baria run out	0
H J Engineer not out	2
C D Billimoria not out	5
R J Jamsetji and N S Patel did not bat.	
Extras	18
Total (for 7 wkts.)	357

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Rs.	W.
E Gai	50	1
J Kothe	68	0
M G Kapadia	78	0
K Bharucha	18	0
P Dhondy	107	4
M M Sethna	18	0

SHAPUR SPENCER XI

J A Dadyseth c Billimoria b Jamsetji	0
J S Singaporia b Kalapesi	33
H J Vajifdar c Kapadia b Kalapesi	26
K K Irani c Nariman b Jamsetji	10
J Khote b Patel	10
K Bharucha c Baria b Jamsetji	7
H Mistry c D Kapadia b Jamsetji	6
P Dhondy b Patel	0
D Kapadia c Meheromji b Patel	2
M Sethna b Patel	2
E Gai not out	1
Extras	3
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	Rs.	W.
B K Kalapesi	43	2
N S Patel	20	4
Engineer	12	0
R J Jamsetji	22	4

This match was a one and a half day fixture and ended in a victory for the Chief of Jath's side by a margin of 39 runs. The home side going in first obtained 139 for all down, to which Vijay Merchant contributed 46. His was a patient attempt and was greatly helpful to put in the figure the Gymkhana eventually did. He hit six fours. All other batsmen fared very poorly against the visitor's attack, Godambe and Nazirally being the principal wicket takers capturing 3 wickets each.

The visitors did not do much better but succeeded to pass the home side's total. S. R. Godambe and Prof. D. B. Deodhar scored 36 and 20 runs each but by far the best attempt was that of Jadhav who going in 8th, scored 67 runs hitting all round the wicket. He played free innings and hit 2 sixes and eight fours. For the home side A. Mundye obtained 6 wickets for 31 runs and it was a great attempt.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA

K V Bhandarkar b Nazaraly	11
J D Wagle c Nazarally b Godambe	13
L P Jai c Deodhar b Nazarally	5
V M Merchant c Deodhar b Nazarally	46
S K Pawasker c Godambe b Deshmukh	11
S S Dongre c Jadhav b Hazare	3
P J Churv c and b Deshmukh	9
K R Poudwal c Deodhar b Talpade	8
Dalaya c Hazare b Godambe	9
W S Kothare st Jadhav b Godambe	8
A D Mundye not out	0
Extras	16
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Rs.	W.
D S Talpade	17	1
S R Godambe	23	3
Nazarally	31	3
Hazare	28	1
Deshmukh	24	2

JATH'S XI

Peter Pereira c Pawasker b Kothare	6
Nimbalker c Merchant b Mundye	5
Nazarally c Jai b Mundye	2
D B Deodhar c Pawasker b Kothare	20
Chief of Jath c Merchant b Mundye	9
S R Godambe c Chury b Mundye	36
M Deshmukh c and b Mundye	8
Jadhav not out	67
Hazare b Mundye	7
D S Talpade c Dalaya b Merchant	4
S K Datar not out	7
Extras	7
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.
V M Merchant	63	1
W Kothare	42	2
A Mundye	31	6
P J Chury	8	0
L P Jai	27	0

FIRE TRIAL COURT ON INSPECTION TOUR

BERLIN, October 21.

The Court of Reichstag trial made another tour inspection this afternoon and spent two hours wending the circuitous route alleged to have been taken by Van der Lubbe on the night of the fire. They first climbed a restaurant window into the lobby, where Van der Lubbe is supposed have undressed, and proceeded to the kitchen through a service hatch along a passage upstairs to the plenary session chamber, where fire started.—Reuter's Special.

VILLAGES SUBMERGED UNDER WATER

COCONADA, Oct. 22.

Owing to the rising of Eleru rivers due to heavy rains nearly half of the villages in Coconada taluka have been submerged under water.

No loss of life has been reported so far. The Samalkot canal bund breached near Simson Locks.—A. P.

MRS. COUSINS RELEASED

MADANAPALLE, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Cousins who was confined to the Presidency Jail for women at Vellore and who was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience movement was released to-day and she arrived here late at night accompanied by Dr. James Cousins.—A. P.

MADRAS BEATS KANICKEM'S XI

Visitors' Team Skittled Out For Paltry 36 Runs!

MADRAS, Oct. 22

The two-day match between Madras Cricket Federation and Kanickem's XI from Bangalore concluded to-day in a decisive win for the Madras by an innings and 80 runs. Resuming their first innings, Bangalore met with an early disaster, losing 3 wickets for the addition of 14 runs to their over-night score. Ananthrao and Kanickem however put up a fight by a bright display. The former topped their score with chanceless 32 while Kanickem hit up 3 fours for his 27.

The remaining batsmen fell cheaply and Bangalore were all out in 2 hours' time, totalling 102 runs in their first innings.

Ramsingh was the outstanding bowler for Madras who took six wickets for 27 runs.

KEEN FIELDING

With 116 runs behind opponents Bangalore followed on but faired still worse against the homesters tight fielding and attack, the whole side being skittled out for paltry total of 36 runs. Rajagopalan scored a remarkable success with the ball, bagging 7 wickets for 18 runs, while Ramsingh took 2 for 17.—A. P.

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MUSLIM LEAGUE SUPPORTS "REPRESSIVE" MEASURES

Resolution Condemns Terrorist Movement In Bengal And Whole-Heartedly Backs Stringent Measures In "Uprooting Evil"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The 23rd session of the All-India Muslim League closed this evening after passing a number of resolutions.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister and former member of the Round Table Conference, moved a resolution which while welcoming the Communal Award recorded dissatisfaction at the fact that (a) one-third of seats in the whole house is not guaranteed to Muslims in the upper and lower Federal Legislatures; that (b) Bengal Muslims are not given the number of seats to which they are entitled by virtue of strength of population; (c) injustice has been done to Bihar Muslims by reduction of the strength of their representation on the legislature after the separation of Orissa—the resolution asks for 43 seats for Bihar Muslims and 12 for Orissa Muslims in the respective legislatures; (d) no specific provision is made in the White Paper to vest residuary powers in the provnces in the proposed Federal Constitution; (e) special constituencies which are opposed to democratic principles have been retained and no arrangements are made for representation of Muslims through these constituencies; and (f) no provision is made for the introduction of reforms in Baluchistan raising it to a Governor's province.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed, M.L.A., seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

SUPPOR TO GOVT. MEASURES.

Among other resolutions, one condemned unequivocally terrorist activities in Bengal and assured the Government of the whole hearted support of Muslims in uprooting the evil. Another resolution condemned the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha in favour of re-opening the Communal Award with a view to decreasing Muslim representation in different legislatures.

A third resolution characterised the proposal in the White Paper for the establishment of second chamber in Bengal as unnecessary, expensive and retrograde.

VICE-PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

Among the Vice-Presidents elected are:—The Aga Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid (Kapurthala), Nawab Sir Sultan Ahmed (Patna), Nawab Sir Syed Mehr Sha, Raja of Salempur, Maulvi Kifayatullah, Mr. Ghuznavi, Sir Abdur Rahim, Abdul Matin Chowdhry, Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Captain Raja Sher Mahomed Khan, Sadek Hussain, Mian Paricha, Murtaza Saheb, Mr. Uppi Saheb, Mr. Muazzam Saheb, Nawab Major Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan. Most of these are requisitionists present at the session.—A.P.

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BREEZE IN U. P. CONFERENCE

Princes' Protection Bill Raises Storm Of Protest

"REPRESSIVE POLICY"

Revival of C. D. Movement Stands In Way of United Political Action

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

At the U. P. Liberal Conference to-day one of the resolutions passed expressed sorrow at the deaths of Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Ali Imam and others.

The Conference expressed dissatisfaction at the proposals for the future administration of railways which it felt would prevent Indians from exercising an effective control over railway policy and expenditure.

It also protested against the proposed transfer of Aden.

HEATED DEBATE.

A resolution on the Princes Protection Bill moved by Mr. Chintamani gave rise to a heated debate. Rai Bahadur Shyam Behari Misra, Dewan of Orccha State, opposed it, but it was ultimately passed. The resolution protested against the Bill as it unjustifiably restricted freedom of the press still further.

Another resolution moved by Dr. N. P. Asthana regretted Government's "repressive policy" which he had added to the discontent in the country. The Conference also disapproved of the continuance of civil disobedience which stood in the way of united political action by all progressive parties.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following are further resolutions adopted at the U. P. Liberal Conference:—

The Conference expressed profound dissatisfaction at the proposals contained in the White Paper and expressed opinion that the distrust of Indians and their capacity permeated the scheme. The proposals would neither satisfy Indian opinion nor improve the political situation. This resolution was moved by Mr. Chintamani who made a long speech and was supported by Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Dr. Paranjpe, Mr. Ajodea Das and others.

RESERVE BANK BILLS.

The Conference reiterated the resolution passed at the last session of the National Liberal Federation. Changes were proposed in the Reserve Bank Bill, the importance of Swadeshi was emphasised and the Harijan movement supported. The Conference further condemned European demands in Kenya.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Gorakhpur.—A.P.

LEELA ROW AT HER BEST

Shows Top-Notch Form In Bangalore Tennis Tournament

BANGALORE, Oct. 22.

A record gathering watch the closing day's proceedings of the Bowring Institute Tennis Tournament this afternoon when Rachappa (Bangalore champion) completed his hat-trick winning in partnership with Miss Woodbridge in mixed doubles final against Mr. Brooke Edward Miss Leela Row in two hard fought sets (7,5, 6,4). Leela Row who played in tennis "shorts" and sunshade was in the top form gave a wonderful display of staying power and was repeatedly applauded for her long rallies.

ANOTHER BIG DISPLAY.

Rachappa gave another display of tennis prowess when five minutes after he met E. V. Bobb (all-India champion) on the same court and beat him in two straight sets (6,1, 6,4). In the exhibition match Bobb was completely off colour, his exposition of the art save for oicasional flashes was not indicative of his well-known merit. He started with a doubt fault and his confident play cost him a set. Claiming just a single game (16) the second set saw nothing better till about the 7th game when he made a tremendous recovery in his erratic shots and over-confidence now gave play to serious work and brilliant display resulted.

Playing steadily he took 3 consecutive games that brought the position to 4,5. He continued the aggression in 10th game till love 30, when he dropped off Rachappa. Scoring the next four points he won the set and match. Mrs. Mohony, wife of Major Mohony President of Bowring Institute distributed the trophies.—A.P.

ADVOCATE'S FLAT BURGLED

Jewellery Valued At Rs. 4,000 Stolen From Forjett Street House

A very daring robbery of jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 4,000 was committed, on Sunday evening, in the house of Mr. B. J. Dhondy, Advocate, residing at Forjett Street, Gowalia Tank. Within two hours of the receipt of the information of the theft, Inspector Vanjara of the Gamdevi Police station, took into custody four persons suspected to be implicated in the commission of the offence. The police are now pursuing their investigations, and they feel almost confident that they have struck on the right trail.

OUT FOR EVENING DRIVE.

It appears that Mr. B. J. Dhondy, along with his wife, left their residence after locking the front door at 5 p.m. on Sunday, for an evening drive. While out at Apollo Bunder, Mr. Dhondy received a message at 7 p.m. that the lock on the front door had been broken and the doors were ajar.

ALMIRAH RIFLED.

He promptly returned to the flat, and found an almirah, in which jewels and cash were kept in an iron drawer, had been broken open and several valuable jewelleries including a pearl necklace, ear-rings and Rs. 535 in cash, had been stolen. He then lodged a complaint at the Gamdevi Police station.

POLICE ON SCENE.

Inspector Vanjara took charge of the case, and found that Mr. Dhondy had very recently employed a Goan butler, who, it is alleged, had been recommended to him by a person, who has several previous convictions to his credit.

ARRESTS.

Following certain clues obtained during the course of investigations, Inspector Vanjara took into custody the newly-employed Goan butler, a Goan servant girl working in a flat opposite to Mr. Dhondy's residence, and two others, with whom the Goan butler was seen to associate, one of them being the man with the previous convictions.

BODY'S CREMATION IN BOMBAY?

Vithalbhai's Wish Conveyed Through Subhas

It is understood Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has written to one of his friends in Bombay, in the air mail letter dated 10th October, that it is the great wish of Sjt. Vithalbhai that in case of his death his body should be brought to Bombay for cremation.

LIVED TO SERVE MOTHERLAND

Dr. Mahomed Alam's Tribute

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The news of the death of Mr. V. J. Patel was received in Lahore at about 10 p.m. and spread quickly among political circles causing keen regret.

Dr. Mahomed Alam in a statement to the Associated Press said that Patel lived his life in the service of the motherland. The period during which he was president of the Legislative Assembly would be remembered as historic. He not only justified himself as the proper man to preside over the Assembly, but his work would be envied and copied by many presidents even in European countries. Dr. Alam was sure that Indians would revere Patel's memory in a befitting way.

GREAT LOSS

Raja Narendranath said that it was very sad news. Patel's death was a great loss to India. Patel was one of India's greatest political leaders.—A.P.

DALADIER'S S. O. S.

Dramatic Appeal To Save France's Financial System From Ruin

BALANCING BUDGET

Warning of Position of Franc Becoming as Precarious as It was in 1926

PARIS, Oct. 22.

A dramatic appeal to save France's financial system from a catastrophe was made by M. Daladier immediately prior to a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies for the fateful debate to balance the budget. Government proposals to meet the deficit are opposed by Socialists, while Civil Servants threaten a strike if their salaries are reduced, and despite the eleventh-hour negotiations no formula can satisfy the conflicting demands, the rival advocates of "economy at all costs" and "tax capitalists" have been found.

M. Daladier warned his party group that unless the budget proposals were accepted the position of the franc would soon become as precarious as it was 1926. He said foreign speculators, profiting from France's internal dissensions, were ready to attack their national currency. This offensive might soon attain the proportions of an avalanche and carry away the stability of the French currency.—Reuter.

FARMERS' STRIKE

Officially Proclaimed By Farmers' Holiday Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

The focal point in the farmers' strike movement is apparently Des Moines (Iowa), where Milo Reno, Chairman, Farmers Holiday Association, officially proclaiming strike, state the administration's agricultural programme is neither economically sound nor corrective to farmers' ills.

The Association has despatched a flying squad to Middlewest States for urging the farmers to join strike, the chief aim being halting the foreclosure of farm mortgages. Undoubtedly many farmers Middlewest are very desperate, but other large bodies are reluctant to embarrass the N. I. R. A. by joining in.

Rome-Carnera fight postponed by two hours.—Reuter's Extra Special.

IS IT CASE OF MURDER OR SUICIDE?

Post-Mortem Examination On Body Of Unknown Hindu Leads To Arrest Of His Companion Who Gave Evidence

Is it suicide or murder! A poser awaits solution by the Bombay Police in the death of an unknown Hindu, believed to be under suspicious circumstances. His body was found on the doorstep of Marina Mansions, Chaupatty on Sunday morning by the Gamdevi Police.

During the course of investigations, a Hindu mendicant it appears made a statement to Sergeant Quilter that he had seen the deceased walking along Chaupatty road late on Saturday night and that it appeared to him that the man was "drunk". A little later the deceased came along and laid down to sleep near him on the footpath opposite the Marina Mansions. He expressed surprise to find his companion dead in the morning.

The body of the unknown Hindu was removed to the morgue, and the post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to poisoning.

As a result of this new development the mendicant who volunteered the statement has been detained on suspicion by the Gamdevi police pending further inquiries.

HERR HITLER HITS OUT!

BERLIN, Oct. 22.

A further emphatic declaration of Germany's desire for peace was made by Herr Hitler addressing some thousand Storm Troopers at Kelheim, Bavaria. After asserting that Germany had no reason to want war in order restore the honour of nation, Herr Hitler declared:

"If the world wants us in the League it can have us only if we are recognised as nation. Germany is ready sign treaties any time if they can be fulfilled and are morally bearable. But Germany will not accept dictated peace."

Herr Hitler added the time when foreign countries could reckon upon Germans fighting Germans would never return. His speech was marked by tremendous applause, which was renewed when his Chief Staff, Captain Roehm, on behalf of the Storm Troopers, swore loyalty to death.—Reuter's

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MONDAY OCTOBER 23, 1933

WILL LIBERALS ACT?

The speeches of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Conference and the appeal of Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri break no new ground; in fact they repeat all the old criticism which we know by heart by this time. Everybody knows that the White Paper contains no advance and is a mere bundle of safeguards for British interests of various kinds. The Liberals regret that Government did not follow their advice before, which they have always been so liberally offering, as a result of which there is a strong and growing party in India today which stands uncompromisingly for complete independence.

It is rather unfortunate that, knowing the defects of the White Paper, the Liberals should have co-operated with the Government and tried to improve upon it, if such a thing were possible. Now that they are faced with an impossible position, they again revert to some more learned criticism of the White Paper, as if that will relieve the situation and bring about the required change.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING

Every Indian with the least commonsense agrees that the new proposals contain neither Dominion Status, nor anything approaching it, whether in the Provinces or in the Centre. There is not even a shadow, let alone the substance. The President of the Conference confessed that the scheme was bound to result in "utter failure." But what are the Liberals, whether at Allahabad, or in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, doing in the matter? Are they content with passing criticism of the White Paper, after doing their best to co-operate all these years with the Government?

Mr. A. P. Sen appealed for communal unity but he did not tell us how he was going to achieve it. The Liberals have stood apart from most of the attempts in India to bring the different communities together, and have shown only an academic interest in the whole matter. Communal unity is not achieved by an occasional appeal at the end of the year, or a speech here and there. It requires solid work throughout the year, but after the last Unity Conference we have not heard of anything being done in this direction. Everybody wants communal unity, and nobody wants to achieve it by exploring the ground. Liberals will have to strive earnestly and energetically for communal unity before they reach it. At present they have shown no anxiety in that direction.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already appealed to all patriotic Indians in the country to form a National Convention and to make their joint demands. So far, the Liberals have shown no very great anxiety to pool their resources and join in the common endeavour. We are afraid even now they are looking to W hall for further favours, by wa of constitutional advance. If they are still labouring under that delusion, after so much deliberate and calculated neglect o their party all this time, they are bound to be disappointed. Even now it is not too late for them to join hands with the Congressmen to meet in a Convention and thus force the hands of the Government. It will give a rude shock to the complacence of Sir Samuel Hoare who now believes that at least the Liberals will help him to tide over difficulty. The Liberals must tel him that in this matter they are no whit behind other Indians in their political demands, and that the Government will nave to deal with India as a whole.

Prestige Or Justice?

We understand that the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation will have before them to-day the report of the Commissioner on the case of the student dismissed from the G. S. M. College for giving publicity to the affairs of the institution. We are aware that the authorities deny that Mr. Mehrotra was expelled or dismissed, or that he was taken to task, for making public the affairs of the institution. We regret we cannot accept their denial and the Medical Relief Committee will be taking a wrong and very unjust view of the matter if they accept it. We have made the most exhaustive investigation into the whole affair and we are convinced that an honest and impartial enquiry will reveal, that it was because he was unjustly suspected of communicating information of the affairs of the College to persons outside, that the Acting Dean took the action which has prevented this student from pursuing his studies and destroyed any reasonable chance of his sitting with any hope of success for his final examination in December.

But what is worse, and makes it still more incumbent on the Committee to reject the Commissioner's report, is the deplorable and unworthy attempt that has been made to blacken this student's character and practically blast his career. We are constrained to apply to the Commissioner's Report in this respect the description that we considered it justifiable to apply to the answer he gave in the Corporation to the questions regarding the assault case that was the "fons et origo" of the whole of this miserable affair, namely, that it is "garbled." But it is even worse than that. It must be described as completely misleading and in parts definitely untrue.

The Acting Dean may say that the student's presence was not considered desirable in the interests of discipline,—though Dr. Khanolkar has curious ideas and methods of preserving discipline—and some might think it necessary to bow to his opinion, since he is the administrative Head of the institution. But, not content with this, the Commissioner, acting presumably on the information supplied to him, goes on to say that "the student has already taken over seven years to reach his final examination, has failed to keep himself occupied with his work, and neither his progress in studies nor his conduct has been satisfactory."

This is a grave indictment which requires, in any case, something more than the "ipse dixit" of the Acting Dean as a justification. But we believe that it can be proved to be unjustified. Mr. Mehrotra, as the college authorities should well know, lost two years on account of illness and missed two examinations while he was under treatment in hospital, having had to undergo serious operations. His "progress" cards, we are informed, will show that his conduct has been uniformly good. And he has won two medals for distinction in his studies. The Commissioner's description of his character and conduct cannot b reconciled with this record and it would, therefore, be a gross wrong to leave the matter where it is.

The student passed some five years of his study under the permanent incumbent of the Deanship without the discovery that he was a thoroughly mischievous, idle and dangerous character, as the Commissioner's report would make him out to be; and, we believe, that his conduct was never called in question, until,—three months after the event—he was accused with other students of being a leader of the strike that occurred in April, 1932, and given the alternative of writing a letter of apology o not being allowed to sit for his examination, a proceeding that in itself suggests that the administration of discipline in the College and the Hospital is not in the right hands.

We have made it clear, we think, that a very serious wrong, affecting his whole career, would be done to this young man if the Commissioner's Report were accepted without investigation. To put it at the lowest computation there is a conflict of testimony that obviously calls for further enquiry of a searching character and we have no doubt the Committee will decide to go fully into the matter. Considerations of prestige, especially, cannot be allowed to intervene where a possibility of injustice, involving the most serious consequences to an individual, is involved. The prestige of the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital is more likely to suffer by the perpetration of injustice than to gain by the suppression of an unpleasant story.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO DECIDE

If the White Paper had left any chance for a Supreme Court in India, it is considerably minimised by Sir Samuel Hoare's memorandum on the subject submitted to the Select Committee, assuming that Sir Samuel expresses the considered view of His Majesty's Government. The memorandum suggests certain modifications in the White Paper, which purport to eliminate the need for a Supreme Court, but the need cannot be eliminated except by the establishment of a Supreme Court. It is obvious, however, that the British Government do not like the idea of such an institution in India. They will not willingly let go anything which gives them a hold over this country.

The White Paper itself does not provide for the establishment of a Supreme Court simultaneously with the inauguration of the new constitution. It only empowers the Federal Legislature to establish such a court "if and when there is sufficient unanimity of view" on the subject, provided that "the introduction of any Bill promoted for this purpose will require the previous sanction of the Governor-General given at his discretion."

Sir Samuel now suggests that, instead of a separate Supreme Court, distinct from the Federal Court, as envisaged by the White Paper, the Federal Court itself may be extended by the Federal Legislature so as to be also a Supreme Court of Civil Appeal. He would also empower the Legislature to establish a Court of Criminal Appeal to deal with appeals from British Indian High Courts, but this Criminal Court will not be a Supreme Court.

When Sir Malcolm Hailey mentioned that, with the establishment of such a Court the right of appeal in criminal cases to the Privy Council would be removed. Lord Reading demurred to the interpretation. This suggests that in criminal cases the Privy Council will continue to remain the final Court of Appeal and the Federal Legislature will not have at any time the right to establish such a Court in India. There is already a strong body of opinion which insists upon India having her own Supreme Court for both civil and criminal cases. Even if there is appreciable opposition to this view at present, the Federal Legislature ought to have the final say in the matter.

COMMUNAL UNITY NOT ENOUGH

Three important communal conferences met last week in different parts of the country, Hindus at Ajmer, Sikhs at Lahore and Muslims at Lahore. At each conference the community concerned was fervently urged by its leaders to unite, sinking all differences at any cost, as internal dissensions are necessarily suicidal. It is curious, however, that the leaders do not adequately realise that on precisely the same grounds the need for national unity is as great. It is certainly desirable that every community in the country should be united but its unity must be such as is compatible with and conducive to national unity. If a community unites only to fight a sister community, such unity can only spell disaster to itself and the country. This is a truism but it needs to be re-stated again and again at the present time.

The Hindus and the Sikhs seem determined to resist the communal Award, while a section of the Muslims is equally determined to stand by it. Mr. Abdul Aziz, presiding over the 23rd session of the All-India Muslim League urges the Muslims to regard the Award "as an accomplished fact, even though some of its provisions do not come up to our expectations." This is an unworthy attitude to be taken by those who till the other day swore that the fourteen points were their irreducible minimum and that they would not compromise them to any extent in any settlement with other communities.

One of the most important among the fourteen points was the insistence on a statutory majority for Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab. But the Award makes a majority in the Punjab precarious and in Bengal quite impossible. We doubt, therefore, whether sensible Muslims will be misled by the appeal of Mr. Aziz to rally round the Award. The Award is obviously inimical to the interests of the main communities and needs to be resisted by them in common. But we must repeat that mere negative resistance can do no good unless attempts are also made to reach a communal agreement to take the place of the Award.

NEGLECT OF THE THIRD-CLASS

Scandal Of The Refreshment Stalls On G. I. P.

FROM N. C. SHAH

The indifference of the G. I. P. Railway authorities towards the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers is well-nigh becoming intolerable and the protests raised recently in the columns of "The Chronicle" by Mr. Horniman and another correspondent are very opportune. The Powers-That-Be cannot be unaware of the fact that they derive most of their income from the third-class passengers, and their own self-interest ought to suggest to them that it is folly to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Learned statistics are periodically quoted at the meetings of the Railway Board at Simla showing how many more passengers are travelling by the Buses year after year and how much goods traffic is similarly diverted. But unfortunately no one honestly faces the root cause of this diversion. In the main it is, as I have said, the indifference of the Authorities to the comfort of its passengers.

REFRESHMENT STALLS

The food and refreshments supplied at some of the Hindu and Mahomedan Refreshment Stalls are very poor, and the tariff is out of all proportion to the quantity and quality of food supplied. My business makes me a frequent traveller by the G. I. P. Railway, and I can say from actual experience that many of the stalls are in charge of illiterate and low-grade people who are perfect strangers to sanitation and hygiene. And the result is filth and dirt, badly cooked food and worse served.

And after putting such ignorant and illiterate people in charge of jobs which they are naturally unfit to perform, the Railway Authorities, the British Government and our foreign visitors indulge in cheap gibes that Indians are so backward and do not know how to manage things!

The authorities are always wide-awake to the needs of the first and second-class passengers (and of course the Europeans in India seldom travel third)—as witness the choice of the senior caterers—(Messrs. Brandon & Co.). But where third-class passenger interests are concerned, little attempt is made as a rule, by the authorities to secure respectable and competent contractors.

MORE BOSSES THAN BOSSED

It appears that there are more bosses than the bossed on the G. I. P. and the Ticket Collectors, Clerks and in fact every uniformed Tom, Dick or Harry, displays his little authority over these third-class refreshment stalls and for this purpose the clerks evidently put up some nonentity as contractor and the superior officers blindly confirm their choice.

Things are bad enough at present in all conscience, and, if and when the reported tender system in regard to these stalls comes into force it will make matters infinitely worse. If these contractors are unable to give satisfaction to the public when they are holding the stalls gratis, can you expect them to do so when they have to pay for that privilege? They would recover every penny of the contractual amount by supplying less and worse food and refreshments to the passengers. This is inevitable.

Moreover, I understand that this same tender system was tried by the G. I. P. a few years ago and had to be abandoned as it was found unworkable. If this be so, why should they now con-

(Continued on Page 8)

Frankly Speaking

U.S. AND RUSSIA

President Roosevelt's official invitation to Russia to send its representative to Washington and the latter's decision to ask for M. Litvinoff, who had such a great success in London the other day, is a good augury for the immediate future.

No doubt the capitalist press in the United States is opposed to any such move, but we do not suppose Mr. Roosevelt will be much influenced by it.

America wants to sell over 15 lakhs of bales of cotton to Soviet Russia, and the latter's condition is political recognition. Seeing that Russia and Germany are now inimical to each other, it is a good opportunity for America to sell her products to the Soviet.

One cannot but admire Russia which has gained immensely in its prestige during the last few years, though it had to work slowly and surely to win that position, in face of almost superhuman difficulties and universal opposition.

EVERYONE KNOWS

The Germans protest too much. The confiscation of Professor Ewald Banse's warlike book which has been widely quoted, as a proof that Germany wanted to carry on a ruthless war against her enemies, will not convince anyone that the Nazis are pacific in their intentions.

The mail papers are full of accounts of the war preparations going on in Germany, and the training of the army on a large scale. There are no weapons visible so far, but they will be forthcoming when everything is ready.

The German explanation of the honest intentions of Professor Banse will not wash. The world has not forgotton General Bernahardi's book which preceded the great war.

It is now too late for the German government to tell the world that the book does not represent Nazi views on war, or things in general. Every action of Germany forces Europe to believe that Germany wants a war, though she pleads that she is unarmed!

PRINCELY IMMUNITY MUST END

At present the law about suits Indian Ruler or their subjects is one-sided and bears unfairly on the British Indian. Some kind of machinery needs to be devised to put it right. But we doubt whether Indian States will readily surrender their immunity from being sued in British courts. The benefits are too great.

The Princes will probably refuse to enter the Federation, if they have to surrender their existing privilege. But whether there is a constitution or not this anomalous practice should be ended.

Many of the States are in constant financial difficulties and some are totally bankrupt and they can go on piling up debts in British India indefinitely, as long as they can snap their fingers at the civil law.

SCAPE-GOAT.

The U. P. Government, like that of other provinces, find in the Congress a convenient scapegoat for all the sins of commission and omission by the police.

Their Police Report for the year 1932 records a steady increase in dacoities during the last three years and attributes it to "the Congress teaching contempt for authority."

If the contention were true there should have been more crime in the country in 1930 when the Civil Disobedience movement was at its peak. But it was not so and the U. P. report itself shows that cases of dacoity were 33 per cent lower in 1930 than they are now.

It will be in the interest of Government themselves to make a more searching inquiry into the true causes of increase in crime.

MISDIRECTED ZEAL.

Economic depression is obviously the most important cause. The Report admits that "in India more than in any other country in the world there is a considerable portion of the population that finds it difficult even in normal years to keep body and soul together."

That section is easily driven into crime by any abnormal scarcity, especially if the police are lax or misdirect their energy.

With commendable candour the Report says of the Lucknow police in the past:

> The Lucknow police have been too much engrossed with the ceremonial side of their duties and have to some extent ignored their chief duties, which are the prevention and detection of crime.

This is still true of a large section of the police all over the country.

Another large section misdirects its energy by spying upon the most innocent people.

The U. P. report, like all other police report in the country, deplores the fact that the police do not secure adequate co-operation from the public. Let Government find out why it should always be so in India.

Readers' Views

WANTED—TRAFFIC COPS

From "Safety Last."

May I enquire through your columns whether there is such a thing as a "Traffic Cop" on duty anywhere in Bombay at night.

On Saturday, I was proceeding along Queen's Road just before 10 p.m. at a good but reasonable speed in a taxi, when the raucous horn-blasts, a car (whose number I took), suddenly flashed past at the rate of not less than 50 miles an hour. It disappeared at this speed in the traffic ahead swerving and curling to avoid slower going vehicles. Queen's Road at this time generally has plenty of traffic going both ways to cinemas, hotels, etc. and the danger of allowing such reckless driving does not need to be emphasised.

That there are not more accidents in this and other throughfares at night is amazing. There seems to be no control. Queen's Road itself is a sort of Brooklands just after mid-night. Hornby Road from Bori Bunder and the Esplanade are the same, and here the perils of the road are enhanced by the traffic to and from a certain restaurant,—especially "from," when the "gentleman-drivers" take the wheel full of the good cheer they have imbibed.

Is it too much to ask that a few "cops" should be put on these roads at night on motor cycles as is done in other civilised cities? A few prosecutions and substantial fines would have a magical eff

I will not dilate on the chaotic conditions that arise outside the fashionable cinemas at closing time. I have never seen anything like it elsewhere, though I am a much travelled man. It is usually a regular go-as-you please affair for every kind of vehicle, only the unfortunate pedestrian having to run hither and thither at the pleasure of road-hogs, who seem absolutely indifferent to considerations of safety, first or last, in the absence of adequate police supervision.

Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi's Case

From Maulana Mohamed Mufti Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat-ul-ulama-e-Hind, Delhi and Hakim Maulana Syed Abu Yusuf Asfahani, Imam-e-Id, Bombay.

On the occasion of the last Haj, Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi published that the Bombay Police at the time of the embarkation, used lathis against the Haj Pilgrims. In consequence of those allegations the Commissioner of Police filed a suit against Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi in Bombay. As the case is pending, it would be improper for me to comment upon it; but I think I can safely say this, that because the issue involves the comfort and convenience of the Hajis in the performance of their religious obligation, it concerns not only Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi but the whole Muslim community.

It seems impossible for Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi to get into touch with all the people who were present on the occasion and we therefore appeal, in the interests and for the good of the Haj pilgrims, to such people to write to Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi showing their readiness to give evidence of what they had actually seen.

Moreover, we think that it is the duty of all Muslims to unite and assist Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi in his defence. They must regard his case as their own.

"Appeal To University"

From N. K. Parakh.

(1) I shall be much obliged if you will afford me the courtesy of your columns to draw the attention of the Bombay University.

(2) The Bombay University education has done no good to the nation. Day by day education seems to go up; but it is of no use.

(3) Our fore-fathers did not consider education so serious, as it is to-day, but yet they were happy merely because they considered arts and crafts more useful in future.

(4) The main cause of unemployment in my opinion is that the University education is given the wrong way.

(5) May I venture to say that if the University would teach arts and crafts, such as, Agriculture, Engineering, Poultry farming, Manufacturing Provisions, Manufacturing rubber, and all that India needs, there would be no cause for unemployment.

MANGROL FIRMAN

From Jamaluddin Makhmoor

The day we learnt about the Truce at Mangrol we were mad with joy and congratulated the Durbar Sahab in the following strain:—

"I congratulate Your Highness on the happy Truce. Arbitration or no arbitration, cordial relations between the two communities and between the ruled and the ruler must be restored. No peace, no progress. Mangrol has had to do many things. It has still to shine more radiantly in the firmament of Kathiawad and no such petty thing should be allowed to hamper it in its progressive developments. The Firman has done no good to any one, much less to the State or its worthy Ruler. It must be withdrawn even without any arbitration. The world must know the Muslims are for peace and for peace they make any sacrifices. Cow slaughtering is, moreover, not obligatory or an essential part of Islam. Neighbourly love is more precious than beef. Let it be demonstrated at Mangrol. It might possibly result in ever-lasting and real peace in the country. Where 'The Bigs' have failed, the Jehangir of Mangrol must succeed."

But we are now surprised to learn that the peace parleys have failed; that the Mahajan Deputationists have returned hopelessly dejected and that they are now sending their representation to the A. G. G. at Rajkot. We are not opposed to any such move. If there is no other way the inevitable must take place. We are always for interference. But the interference must be timely and prompt and not the sleepy process, as has always been the case. People ignorant of the real state of affairs in Indian India might say anything but those who live in those lawless regions, who suffer the atrocities of the Czar-like autocracies they are always for a constant watch and timely interference. The policy of non-interference or the slumbering attitude on the part of the Paramount Power is nothing short of a criminal negligence. The people suffer more of it than of anything else.

But so far as the Mangrol State agitation is concerned we should like to suggest that one more attempt should be made for a peaceful settlement. That is not an impossibility. At least, we are not hopeless. The day the veteran chief is convinced of the mischievous potentialities of the Firman he will at once withdraw it. He will then not care for any ghost of prestige, that generally hunts the Indian Princes and that sometimes makes fool of them in the eyes of the world. Anyhow the Deputationists owe an explanation to the public who supported them in their rightful cause. They must place before it all the facts about the rapid changes and abrupt failures at Mangrol. The sooner it is done the better.

An Astrological Prediction

H. R. Rajam, Bhawnagar, complains that he has received no answer to his letters addressed to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd. and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., dated September 23rd, in which he stated that, Astrology shows that a large liner in the Atlantic, about 400 miles West of Greenwich will be in danger most probably in the end of November, 1933, and asked to be provided with a list of steamship companies and the names of their steamers sailing in the Atlantic Ocean, so as to enable him to warn in time those steamers in danger.

TO MOURN DEATH OF VITHALBHAI

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Patidar Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) on Chowpatty Sands, at 6 p.m., to mourn the sad demise of Sjt. Vithelbhai Patel. Seats will be reserved for ladies. Loud speakers will be installed. Prominent citizens are expected to be present.

Five-Year Plan For Swadeshi

WANTED NET-WORK OF CERTIFIED SHOPS

High Time For Congress To Take Up Constructive Work So Long Neglected

Few will contest the fact that owing to the exclusively political pre-occupations of the Indian National Congress during the past decade the Swadeshi movement has not progressed to the extent it should have done, looking to the tremendous upheaval of patriotism all over the country during the period.

For lack of organisation and guidance, the enthusiasm created among the masses of the people has run to waste in many directions and the industrial regeneration of the country has not advanced materially.

We publish below the outlines of a "Five Year Plan" for vigorously pushing forward the Swadeshi movement by a writer who has made a study of the co-operative movement in many countries.

SURVEY OF PRESENT POSITION

If we survey the present position in the country with regard to Swadeshi with the impartiality and independence of outlook of a judicial or scientific mind, it would be abundantly clear that the Swadeshi movement has been, so far, a dismal failure. The Trade Returns are a proof of the truth of the statement.

The necessary parties who play a part in the movement are the following:—(1) The capitalist manufacturer, (2) The merchant, wholesale and retail, and (3) The buying public.

CAPITAL

With regard to the first, it is well-known that Indian capital is shy, of course on justifiable grounds. It is pitted against overwhelming odds, having to compete with highly organised and most powerful industries of advanced European countries, specially without the support and even with the mild hostility of the State. Almost the entire capital available for commerce is now used on import and exchange business.

The merchant class, as a whole, finding that Swadeshi manufactured articles are both costlier and inferior to foreign ones, naturally feel that it is much more profitable to shut out Swadeshi goods. Even the political upheaval of patriotic enthusiasm of the times has been, to these merchants, only an opportunity for profiteering, as the main impulse of their activities is personal profit.

The consuming public are, therefore, every day getting more disgusted, in spite of the very great sacrifice for which they are prepared from patriotic motives. Their main grievances are the profiteering of the merchants as well as their unscrupulousness in cheating them by palming off foreign goods for Swadeshi. Moreover, genuine Swadeshi shops are so few and far between that they are not at all readily available. There is a limit up to which a patriotic buyer can go.

A NEGLECTED DUTY

In the absence of a national government, it is the duty of the Congress, as a political body pledged to promote national welfare, to create conditions whereby these enormous difficulties for the growth and fostering of Swadeshi can be removed. But it is very sad to find that the only activities of the Congress in this direction have been, so far, nothing but platform platitudes and arm-chair advice. The only direct actions have been sporadic Exhibitions and Swadeshi Weeks.

In the midst of all the failures marking the movement during the last decade, there is one glorious hope, viz., the insistent demand of the average man for Swadeshi goods. It will certainly not be an exaggeration to assert that, given proper facilities, at least 300 millions of Indians will come forward to encourage Swadeshi. It is up now to the Congress and its leaders to take advantage of the great patriotic fervour of the people to frame a practical and efficient plan, for the creation and rapid growth of Swadeshi industries. In the present political debacle especially, a constructive scheme will be most opportune and will serve also as a powerful political weapon. I submit for the consideration of the Congress and the public a practical scheme suited to the circumstances.

DRAFT SCHEME

My draft scheme is based on and is a combination of the underlying ideas of the Russian Five Year Plan, Roosevelt's National Recovery Campaign and the British Empire Marketing Board, modified to suit Indian conditions.

I shall first explain in detail the principles of the scheme, but not the details, which require to be worked out by a group of competent persons. I shall also explain in outline its merits and possibilities and try to meet in advance the objections that are likely to be raised. Lastly, I shall briefly indicate the provisional and tentative steps and stages of procedure for launching it.

The central and basic idea of this scheme is the organisation by the Congress of a system of monopolistic and licensed Swadeshi shops in a properly graded and grouped arrangement, the sanction for the grant of the monopoly and license being, of course, the voluntary public support of the nation. Let me explain below in concrete terms the meaning and implications of this theory.

Take the city of Bombay, for example, and the experiment in Bombay will be generally applicable with suitable modifications to all towns and villages. Divide the city into zones convenient for facility of the shopping of the citizens, in much the same way as its division into wards for election purposes. Do the marking of sites by Government for the location of liquor shops or conveyance stands. In each zone, determine, in consultation and accordance with the local public opinion, the minimum number of Swadeshi shops dealing in different types of articles, required for easy business. It can easily be ascertained that the people in a particular ward will be fully satisfied and feel comfortable if the following shops are established:—

2 shops, say, for textiles at two particular points.

15 shops, say, for petty articles of daily needs at 15 convenient centres.

X number of shops dealing in Y types of goods at selected sites.

TERMS

The next step is to invite existing or prospective merchants to set up these different 'grades' of shops as 'grouped' by the Congress, on the following very valuable terms and considerations, the agreement being moral but not legal:—

(A) The Congress on its part should assure them:—

(a) that it would call upon the patriotic public to patronize these shops only, to the exclusion not only of all other shops dealing fully or partly in foreign articles, but even Swadeshi shops which other merchants might set up in their neighbourhood.

(b) that it will supply them from time to time with full particulars regarding the names of Swadeshi manufacturers and Swadeshi articles. The Congress will also strive to bring them in closest touch with the manufacturers and secure for them every possible facility, such as prompt supply of goods from the central godowns, etc., thus reducing their expense in a vital direction and in every way looking to their prosperity.

(B) The merchants on their part should bind themselves:—

(a) to buy and sell nothing but the articles sanctioned by the Congress for their particular grades of shops and the goods which the Congress will add to their list from time to time as new industries come into existence.

(b) to take the full responsibility on themselves for providing the capital and for management and for profit and loss, the contingency of loss being really remote and practically non-existing.

(c) to undertake not to profiteer beyond a reasonable margin of profit, even in cases where the manufacture does not stipulate a selling price.

(d) to permit properly appointed representatives of the Congress to verify and check.

(e) to pay voluntarily to the Congress small reasonable amounts, yearly or in periodic instalments if so decided by Congress, in the nature of licence fees, in order to meet the expenditure which the Congeess will have to incur to set up this organisation.

The above brief outline is sufficient to show that the plan will be satisfactory from the points of view of both the merchants and the general public.

PROCEDURE

The scheme described above cannot "prima facie" spring into existence all at once. It will have to be started as an experimental measure in the first instance, then carried out stage by stage and step by step. An administrative and technical plan extending over 3 or 5 years will have to be first chalked out in completest detail. From my knowledge of the administrative machinery, the following scheme unencumbered with details, seems suitable. Though it is, of course, the function of the Congress to work out these details, in the event of their approving the scheme outlined above, I have thought fit to indicate a few broad outlines of the procedure, as I being the author of the scheme can naturally visualise it most clearly.

The first step is to constitute an All-India Swadeshi Board, having on it:

(a) one representative of Congress from each province with business acumen.

(b) one representative of Congress businessmen from each Province.

(c) A few representatives of industries.

(d) Two representatives of Congress shops in each Province.

This body should lay down the policy on Commerce and Industry. In each province and district, town, ward and village there should be administrative bodies more or less on these lines.

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BIRTH OF NEW SWARAJ PARTY

Assured Of Good Support Renewal Of Activity Is Envisaged

MADRAS, Oct. 22

The opening meeting in connection with formation of a new party styled the Congress Swarajya Party has been arranged on Sunday next. It is stated that the promoters' party is receiving good support and they are of the opinion that party should be formed to carry the fight for Swarajya and organise all national forces of the country. It is their intention to carry mass activity by vigorous pursuit of constructive programme in the Congress and contest the elections to local bodies and legislatures with a view to strengthen the fight for Swaraj.—A. P.

NO CHANGE IN NIZAM'S COUNCIL

Official Reports Deny Rumours In Press

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 22.

In view of the fact that there are no signs of recovery in the near future from economic depression which has continued for the last three years, H. E. H. the Nizam on the occasion of his birthday has ordered in addition to the remission of 25 percent of Abi kist suspended last year, a remission of 25 percent of Abi kist and 12½ percent of Kharif kist in the current fasli year so as to enable agriculturists to tide over their present difficulties.

Official circles deny the report, which appeared in the press last week forecasting impending changes in the Nizam's Executive Council.—A. P.

LADY STUDENTS DIE OF POISONING

MADRAS, Oct 22.

Two lady students of the intermediate class of Queen Mary's College residing at Nadukuppam were admitted to the Gosha hospital last evening suffering from what is believed to be the effect of poison. They died soon after admission.

An inquest will be held to-day.—A. P.

GAMBLING ON DIVALI DAY

Police Arrest Hundreds In Colonelgunj

CAWNPORE, Oct. 22.

539 persons were arrested in connection with gambling on the occasion of Diwali. Most of the arrests were effected in Colonelgunj.

The police also arrested a person in connection with a fatal dispute with his wife over her refusal to part with her jewels for the purpose of gambling.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Goan community of Poona at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Kirkee Races and Lady Sykes gave away the Cups.

Major General J. H. F. Lakin and Lieut. W.Q. Findlater arrived at Government House.

Lucknow.—The Maharaja of Cochin accompanied by personal staff, arrived here this evening and proceeded to Moti Mahal, the residence of the Maharaja of Balrampur, where he is staying for a couple of days.—A. P.

M. C. C. Declare Innings Closed For 307 For 5

SIND XI DISMISSED FOR 189, VERITY CAPTURING 6 FOR 48

Khalik And Gopaldas Only Players Who Make Stand

VISITORS MAKE 63 FOR 2 IN SECOND KNOCK

	Runs.
M. C. C. 1st Innings (for 5 and declared)	307
M. C. C. 2nd Innings (for 2)	63
Sind XI (1st Innings)	189

(Associated Press Special).

Jardine declared his innings closed this morning at the overnight score of 307 for five and Sind commenced their innings with B. Shankar and Naomal at exactly 11 a.m.

There was a large holiday crowd numbering over 6,000 and keen enthusiasm was displayed in the fortune of the Indian side in the first three-day fixture of the M.C.C. tour.

Clark the Northants speed-merchant made his debut in India by opening bowling to Shankar and he was supported at the other end by Barnett. Clark who takes an even longer run than Nichols (about 20 yards) up to the wicket began with a "wide". He had three slips, a deep fine leg and a forward short-leg and on the whole appeared to be bowling for a catch in either of the two traps. He was pitching short and bumping and Shankar received many hard blows on his wrists and body. He stood up to the bowling, gamely nevertheless, and hooked and cut with considerable power whenever opportunity offered.

NAOMAL'S BRILLIANT STROKES

Naomal was even more severe on Clark making several brilliant strokes to the leg for which he had to pick the ball almost off his chest.

Clark was taken off at 20 after giving 8 runs in four overs and was displaced by Marriott.

Naumal watched his first four balls and then cut and drove his fifth and sixth to the boundary amidst cheers. Verity was brought on in the place of Barnett at 30 and started with a maiden-over. For the Yorkshire slow bowler, field drew in considerably jardine standing within a few yards of the batsman as silly-point.

SLOW SCORING.

Runs came very slowly and at the end of a hour's play only 44 runs had been scored.

Shortly before this (at 40 Shankar gave a sharp catch at the wicket off Verity and was snapped up by Levett for 12. (40-1-12).

Naumal who was (not out) 25 was joined by Abdul Khalik. At 47, Clark returned in the place of Verity, bowling this time from the road-end and the next over Langridge was tried for the first time in the place of Marriott.

Fifty was reached in 70 minutes and five runs later, Clark bagged his first wicket in India, getting Naumal caught behind the stumps. Naumal hung out his bat to an outswinger and edged a sharp catch into the hands of Levett standing back. (55-2-30).

VIGILANT WICKETKEEPER.

Both the wickets which had fallen so far were the fruit of Levett's vigilance and efficiency and illustrate the value to a side of a really good wicketkeeper who will not only save byes, but will also accept all the chances that come his way. If D. Mobed had done so yesterday, a different tale of M.C.C. innings might have been told.

Naumal has played a solid innings in his stay of an hour and quarter and although latterly not inclined to take any risks in scoring, he had yet shown that he could play every one of the M.C.C. bowlers without the slightest difficulty. There were three fours in Naumal's score of 30.

Gopaldas, hero of the second match was cheered when he came out to join Khalik. Although Jardine was wringing his changes frequently, he relied mostly on his slow bowlers who not only pegged the batsmen down, but appeared to overawe them. Both Gopaldas and Khalik however presented a steady and upright blade to leg breaks of spin bowlers and were never in real difficulties.

For Verity, Jardine stood so close up to the batsman at silly mid-off that with just one lunge forward, he could almost have shaken hands with the batsman. Against a player like Gopaldas who can be very fierce on off-side, this would appear perhaps suicidal for the fielder, but deadly accuracy of Verity makes all the difference.

Khalik after getting his eye in, punched Verity past midon for four and facing Clark (who came for a couple of overs before lunch) Gopaldas cleverly beat legtrap to reach the boundary.

LUNCH SCORE

At lunch the score was 86 for two wickets.

AFTER LUNCH

Seeing that Sind had been at the wickets for 2 hours and ten minutes the score of 86 for 2 wickets shows very slow batsmanship, but it was only 7 runs less than the M. C. C. lunch score of yesterday, which was 93 for 3.

Clark and Verity were in charge of the bowling on the resumption and off Clark's first ball Khalik survived a confident appeal for catch at the wicket. Clark was again relying on fast leg theory of a mild type, and he had 3 men waiting for an unwary batsman in the leg trap. Gopaldas defied it, swinging boldy to all the high ones, and was so lucky that he defied the ring of fielders every time.

FIRST CENTURY

The first century of Sind innings was signalled at 250 after 140 minutes play. At 102 a double change was effected Marriott coming in place of Clark and Langridge in place of Verity. The sussex slow bowler was unfortunate not to bag the wicket immediately on coming, because Levett missed an excellent chance of stumping Khalik when he was 35.

1ST MISTAKE OF M. C. C.

This was M. C. C. wicket-keeper's first mistake. Marriott however had Khalik out for L. B. W. a few runs later the batsman misjudging the lift of the ball in covering up against it (108-3-37). Khalik had been batting for exactly 2 hours and had given a typically stolid display, not permitting himself the slightest liberty, except for a palpably loose ball. Among his chief scoring strokes were 5 fours

VALUABLE INNINGS

Gopaldas-Khalik partnership had added some valuable 53 runs in 4½ hours.

Gopaldas and Mobed (the pair who had stood up so magnificently against the visitors' bowling in the last match) now became assoc ated, and a bright patch of judicious hitting intervened. Gopaldas "cut over" the silly point with a terrific slash which reached the boundary and Mobed had 3 fours and a 3 in his first four scoring strokes. The Parsi batsman repeatedly evoked applause by cleverly turning Clark

(Continued on next page)

The teams were:—

M. C. C.	SIND XI.
Jardine (Capt.)	Aste (Capt.)
Walters	Naoomal
Marriott	Gopaldas
Levett	Palsetia
Verity	Harris
Bakewell	B. Shankar
Langridge	M. Mobed
Barnett	D. Mobed
Mitchell	M. Ibrahim
Clark	S. K. Irani
Gregory	Khaliq.

Townsend (12th man)

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"WE DO NOT WANT OUTSIDERS IN BURMA"

Question Of Merging Non-Burmese Races Bristles With Difficulties, Says President Of Anglo-Burman Union

RANGOON, (By Mail).

For some time past the question of merging Anglo-Burmans into Burmese community has been the subject matter of correspondence column and comments of some newspapers. Burmese papers advocating separation of Burma from India particularly are greatly in favour of the merger proposal.

Interview by a representative of the Associated Press on the merger question Mr. C. H. Champagnac, M.B.E., M.L.C., President of the Anglo-Burman Union said:—

There seems to be much confusion of thought on this question. It started by a suggestion that Anglo-Burman should adopt the Burmese mode of dress with some mark to distinguish them from Burmans. Another suggestion was that Anglo-Burmans should leave the Auxiliary Force in a Body and train Burmans to be soldiers. Some thought that Merger could be brought about by Anglo-Burmans giving up their claims to separate electorates. Others again did not stop to question how the Merger was to take place but seemed to think that there was some magic in the word and that a declaration on the part of the Community that it would "merge" would be a panacea for all the evils from which the Community is suffering or may suffer in the future.

POLITICAL RIGHTS.

Anglo-Burmans have been promised that if they merge they will be accorded the same political rights as Burmans. This presupposes that Anglo-Burmans have not at the present time the same political rights as Burmans or that if they do not agree to merge these rights will be taken away from them. Anglo-Burmans are citizens of Burma in that they were either born or domiciled here and it has already been conceded by Burman leaders and by the Government that they are entitled to equal political rights with Burman Buddhists.

In 1924 when I raised the question of the position of the Anglo-Burman community under the new scheme of Reforms Maung Pu who was then leader of the Nationalist Party stated "we do not want outsiders who come here for a year or two and compete for appointments in Burma but for the people who settle down" in the country, irrespective of race or religion they should be given equal chances and only they should be allowed to compete at open competitive examinations. "This was the attitude taken up by the Burmese leaders at the Burma Round Table Conference but they desired that Citizenship should be defined so as to include only persons domiciled in the country for 5 or 7 years. The Burma Government also conceded that Anglo-Burmans were eligible to compete on equal terms with Burmans for appointments in Burma and they removed the clause that had hitherto appeared in Government advertisements" "All things being equal preference will be given to Burmans." It will thus be seen that Anglo-Burmans have at the present time the same political rights as Burmans.

Under the present reform scheme appointments to the Provincial Government Services have been made by Selection Boards but under the constituton outlined by the Premier for the new scheme of constitutional reforms there will be a Public Service Commission for Burma. This Commission will conduct all Competitive examinations held in Burma for appointments to Government Service. Government will be required to consult it on all matters relating to methods of recruitments on appointments by selections or promotions and on transfers from one service to another. The members of this Commission will be appointed by the Governor. The Chairman at the expiration of the term of his office will be ineligible for further office under the Crown in Burma. It will thus be seen that the Public Service Commission will be a permanent body which can not be swayed by political influence.

Under the scheme of Constitutional Reforms in Burma presented by the Secretary of State there will be a clause in the Government of Burma Act under which the Governor will be declared to have a special responsibility in respect of the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities. Once the Anglo-Burman Community merge they will cease to be a minority Community and the Gobernor will have no responsibility to protect their interests and they will be the only minority community to be left without any safeguards.

POLITICAL FUTURE.

The present time appears to me to be inopportune to consider the question of merging. The political future of the country is uncertain. The Burmese leaders are warring among themselves. There are federationists who oppose the separation of Burma from India at any time. There are those who wish to join the Indian Federation with the right to secede. Again there are others who advocate the separation of Burma from India provided that Burma is given a constitution conferring full responsible government. And there are others who are prepared to accept separation on the basis of the constitution outlined by the Prime Minister. To which of these political parties do those who advocate Merger suggest that the Anglo-Burma community should attach itself?

In my opinion the time for merging in the general electorate has not arrived yet, and when the time is ripe for it, it must be considered as a part of a larger question in which other minorities are equally interested besides Anglo-Burmans namely. Europeans, Karens and Indians. If by merger is meant the complete absorption of Anglo-Burmans as a racial unit the subject bristles with difficulties. At any rate nobody can bring about a merger of this nature by merely waving a magicians wand. A merger of this sort and within the time suggested has probably never taken place in the history of the human race. In this connection it would be as we to examine the attitude of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 in the matter of the Minorities Treaties. The Minorities Treaties gave citizens who differed from the majority of the population of new and enlarged States "group rights" in religion, language, education and culture. Thus the Peace Conference of 1919 threw overboard the 19th century ideal of absolute national uniformity, and instead gave legal sanction to the perpetuation of the linguistic and cultural differences between the minorities and majorities of the States-affected. This fact is worthy of being borne in mind on the present merger question, and also the fact that the opposite school of thought is repesented by Hitler, who is generally regarded by sensible people as moving in a retrograde direction. It is also interesting to note that when the English took possession of Canada the French settlers were granted the privilege of having French as medium of instruction in their schools, which were reserved for their children and they still enjoy this privilege in the province of Quebec.

The relations which exist between the Burmese and the Anglo-Burman communities were never at any time more friendly than they are at the present time. Our motherland is Burma and together we have been working for the political advancement of Burma. The Anglo-Burman community is pledged to help the Burmans in their endeavours to attain the full status of a Dominion of the British Empire. We have done all we can to help Burma and the Burmese people in their efforts to reach this goal. I believe that for the present we can best serve Burma by remaining a distinct Community. Each community possesses qualities which the other lacks. Let us both go on working together as we have done in the past in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood for the good of this great and beautiful country."—A. P.

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NEGLECT OF THE THIRD-CLASS

(Continued from Page 6)

template resorting to it once again?

WHAT IS WANTED

The Pope Committee which inquired some time ago into the finances of the Railway did recommend economies all round, but the levying of an indirect tax on the poor third-class passengers in the manner suggested was, I take it, never visualised by that or any other Committee. Apart from being very unfair and unjust, it is bound to prove false economy.

I beg to suggest that these ridiculous expedients cannot improve the financial position of the Railway. What is wanted is a substantial reduction in the enormous expenditure incurred at present. There are many ornamental posts which could be done away with, and there is, too, quite an amount of overlapping. I am a business man and I can assure you, Sir, that I am not talking through my hat when I say that the G. I. P. Railway could be run at less than 50 per cent. of its present working expenditure, and with efficiency at that figure! If the authorities doubt my statement, let them put it to the test. For instance, let them invite tenders for the entire working of each station—not merely the refreshment stalls, but the whole show from the Station Master down to the porters and sweepers, and responsible people would be prepared to take them on at much less than what it now costs the Railway, and still make a reasonable profit.

ALL THEY COULD THINK OF

The long and short of the matter is that the Railway is not being run on business lines. Instead of effecting real and lasting economies, the authorities are now evidently racking their brains to create additional sources of income, and the only thing that their wonderful brains could think of is taxing the poor man's food.

I still hope that better counsels will prevail and that the Authorities will not resort to this shameful expedient. They would do well to get hold of decent and competent Indians for the purpose of running these Refreshment Stalls and at the same time give them a long tenure and conditions of stability. I talk of long tenure because I understand that the contractors are supposed to provide the tables and chairs, cutlery and crockery etc. at their own expense, and of course no one would be prepared to invest much money on these items unless he felt sure that the show would last for at least a few years.

BREACHES ON M. S. M. RAILWAY LINE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The D. T. S. Bezwada, M. S.M. Rly wires under date to-day:—

With reference to my wire of 20th regarding breaches between Nidadavol and Chagallu on North east line, transhipment is now possible between Nidadavol and Chagallu by 2 Up and one Down Madras-Calcutta mails. Mail passengers are now diverted via Gidivada, Bhimavaram and Nidadavol.

Direct through running between Bazwada and and Nidadavol is not expected until about 29th instant.—A.P.

M. C. C. MAKES 63 IN SECOND KNOCK

(Continued from previous page)

to five leg where he earned most of his runs, when Gopaldas was caught at slip off Verity after giving the best display of any batsman on the Sind side. Like Khalik, Gopaldas too had batted for exactly two hours, and hit 6 fours. The outgoing batsman in his 3 innings against M. C. C. so far has scored (7 not out) (49 not out) and 37 which is the best performance against the tourists' so far. (134-4-34)

Mobed was out at 139 being caught at the slip by Jardine off Levett's hands. Mobed had 4 fours and a three in his score of 20.

Harris opening his shoulders to Verity skied the ball over the bowler's head, and Verity thinking that the long-off would run in for it, did not attempt it, with the result that an easy sitter was lost untouched.

Palsetia hit a grand six off Verity, scoring eleven runs off him in one over, but the Yorkshire bowler got Harris' wicket with the last ball of that over (162-6-1).

Aste was out at 157, and at tea the score was 161 for seven, Palsetia and D. Mobed being not out with 17 and 1 respectively.

PALSETIA BOWLED.

With his first ball on resumption, Clark shattered Palsetia's wicket (161-8-17).

Considerable amusement was caused by the attempts of later batsmen to hit out, but although the ball was mostly in the air it never went to hand and much good-humoured cheerings accompanied the batsmen's escapades. Home innings came to a close at 4-50 for 189, after having lasted 4 hours and ten minutes.

M. C. C.'S SECOND KNOCK

In their second innings the M. C. C. had 40 minutes batting before close of the play, during which they lost two wickets, and made 63 runs. They opened with Bakewell and Gregory, an experiment which proved failure Gregory was out at 5, before scoring giving an easy catch to Khalik at forward mid-on, off Palsetia.

Barnett joined Bakewell and both made it clear that they wanted some runs quickly. Barnett who had 4 fours and a six in his score hit out powerfully, and his six off Palsetia was a mighty drive. This was the second sixer of the day, Palsetia having puled Verity over the boundary in Sind innings.

The close of the play the M. C. C. in their second innings had made 63 for the loss of two wickets.

SCORES:—

M. C. C.—(First Innings).

Walters, c Palsetia, b Irani ..	26
Bakewell c Palsetia, b Irani ..	10
Mitchell, l.b.w. b Ibrahim ..	6
Barnett, l.b.w. b Harris ...	122
Jardine (not out)	101
Langridge, st. Mobed b Naomal	13
Gregory (not out)	15
Extras	14
Total (for 5)	307

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Palsetia	22	4	53	0
Harris	21	8	43	1
Irani	23	7	112	2
Mohmd. Ibrahim	26	6	50	1
Naomal	4	0	15	1
Gopaldas	5	1	14	0
M. Mobed	1	0	6	0

SIND: FIRST INNINGS.

B. D. Shanker c Levett, b Verity	1
Naoomal c Levett, b Clark ..	30
Abdul Khalik l.b.w. b Marriot	37
Gopaldas c Gregory, b Verity	34
M. Mobed c Jardine, b Verity	20
Harris, l.b.w. b Verity	1
Palsetia, b Clark	17
Aste, c Levett, b Clark	2
D. Mobed, b Verity	11
Mohd. Ibrahim, not out	18
Irani, st Levett, b Verity ...	0
Extras	7
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	20	4	69	3
Barnett	6	1	17	0
Marriot	20	8	44	1
Verity	23.3	11	46	6
Langridge ...	9	4	6	0

M. C. C.: SECOND INNINGS.

Bakewell, l.b.w. b Irani	17
Gregory, c A. Khalik b Palsetia	0
Barnett (not out)	39
Walters (not out)	1
Extras	6
Total (for 2)	63

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PUNJAB DRIVE AGAINST RURAL IGNORANCE

Govt. Appoints Special Officer To Initiate Schemes Of Reconstruction And Disseminate Knowledge Of Better Living And Better Farming

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Director of the Information Bureau issues the following:-

For many years now the question of rural reconstruction has been discussed and everyone agrees that something must be don about it an every one equally agrees that a strong drive and a co-ordinated campaign are essential if we wish to awaken the villager and persuade him to set about improving his conditions of living and farming.

"HELP YOURSELF"

At the same time it is certain that Government cannot help the village if he does not help himself and the best that Government can do is to show the villager what is wrong and how it can be put right and then organise him to put it right himself. The initiative and the hard work and also the little money wanted must come from the villager himself. If Government set about cleaning a village, it would cost a thousand rupees. If the villagers set about cleaning it themselves, they can do it in a few days at no cost at all. This is the same with everything. The inspiration and guidance must come from Government and the hard work from the people themselves.

SPECIAL VILLAGE OFFICER

In order that the efforts of Government on behalf of the rural people may not be wasted and that the maximum value may be got for the money expended by the various departments that operate in the villages, Government has appointed an officer on special duty to coordinate its rural work and initiate schemes of rural reconstruction. Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner, Multan Division, has been selected for the appointment and on the 17th October a meeting of heads of departments was held with Mr. D. J. Boyd, as President to discuss future plans.

TWO BIGGEST NEEDS

It was generally agreed that the coordination of the departments of Government and well-organised publicity are the two biggest needs at the moment. Every department of Government has its contribution to make to rural welfare and it is difficult to exclude any department from the scope of the campaign of rural reconstruction. But with all the many agencies and departments at work, for want of co-ordination and adequate publicity, the best value is not obtained for their efforts.

ITS MANY PHASES

The problem is somewhat as follows:—

We have district boards and rural community councils, panchayats and co-operative societies, village schools and boy scouts, rural dispensaries, red cross and health centres, demonstration farms, agricultural experts and health officers and an Information Bureau and village newspapers, and yet in spite of all these agencies and institutions the village is still dull, dirty and unhealthy, the houses unventilated and the people poor, ignorant and backward. The men do not get the best out of the land and waste much of their time, the women work hard but know not how to keep their families in health. Satan finds much mischief for many idle hands, more money is spent on ornaments and ceremonies than quinine, farm implements or stud bulls, there is less occupation for the purveyor of good seed or useful books or for the organiser of healthy games than there is for the petition writer, the policeman and the jailor.

There is so much to be done that it is very difficult to know where to begin. There are certain things common to the whole province which must be taken up vigorously at once. Every one must sow the best seed possible. Every country squire must keep a stud bull of the kind approved by the Civil Veterinary Department. More and better ploughing means more and better crops. Fields must be weeded, cotton must be sown in lines. Better kinds of crops must be sown and cottage industries must be stimulated.

All these are simple things, but how many people do them? Health must be improved by the cleaning up of the villages, but before the villages can be cleaned, pits must be dug to throw the dirt into. Fortunately the pitting of the manure will bring its own reward in the shape of greatly increased crops so that in this instance better health is combined with better farming. Every house requires proper ventilation. The breeding of mosquitoes must be stopped and the sale of quinine organised. Vaccination and re-vaccination must be greatly increased, so that we may have no more repetition of last year's epidemic.

VILLAGE SCHOOL

The village school must become the centre of the community and the source of its inspiration. Most important of all, the girls must go to school, so that they may be able in time to teach their children all these good things and may learn how to keep their families in health. The training of dais and the organisation of medical aid for women is another great need.

Along with the campaign for the improvement of the people's resources must be combined the reduction of all kinds of waste and unnecessary expenditure, whether on litigation, drink, ornaments or on ceremonies.

One of the most popular and at the same time most important items of the programme is the organisation of village games to occupy the spare time of the people to keep them in health and out of mischief.

The main-spring of action is knowledge and we have to disseminate in the village the knowledge of better living and better farming. When knowledge is universal, the determination to improve things will soon be born and it is this determination which combined with the expert assistance of the Government will reconstruct the villages. For the dissemination of knowledge village newspapers, shows, exhibitions, cinemas, magic lantern lectures, dramas, posters and all such things must be brought into use, and in time we hope Wireless Broadcasting will be added to our armoury for removing the general ignorance of the villagers.

WORK FOR ALL

There is work for everyone in this programme and nobody need wait to be sent for or to be invited to help. Much of it is already being done in many places but it must all be done everywhere. Let every good and true man start with the programme outlined above, carry it out in his own home and then in his own village.—A. P.

NEARLY 12 MILES ABOVE EARTH

Soviet Balloon Beats Record

Man's conquest of space was taken a stage further when a Soviet balloon soared 62,305 feet—eleven and three-quarter miles—above the earth in mail week.

This eclipsed by more than a mile and a half the height record established in 1932 by Professor Piccard.

The balloon is the largest in the world, having a diameter of 117 feet.

It was laid out on the aerodrome outside Moscow soon after midnight and inflation began.

Commander Prokopiev, of the Red Army, and two assistants, arrived, dressed in felt-lined clothing as a protection against the extreme cold of the stratosphere.

They clambered through small ports into the aluminium gondola.

The balloon soared swiftly upwards on release at 6-41 a.m. Two hours and twenty minutes later Professor Piccard's minutes for Professor Piccard's record was broken, while at 10-45 a.m. the airmen wirelessed that they were coming down after reaching 62,305 feet.

The temperature inside the gondola remained fairly high, but outside a temperature of 67 deg. below zero was recorded after two hours of ascent.

WORLD MEDICAL EXHIBITION?

Madras Unani Association Appoints Committee To Make Preparations

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

A general meeting of the members of the Anjumanai (Association) Rahabarai Athibbai, Unani was held in the Association Premises, Triplicane, Madras on Wednesday, under the Presidency of Dr. S. Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Meidcal Officer, Tiruvarur, Tanjore District.

The following resolutions were passed:

That a "World Medical Exhibition" (representing various systems of medicine) be held in Madras about the end of 1934.

That an "All India Medical Conference" be also held simultaneously.

That the Hon'ble Syed Mahmood Padsha Sahib, Member, Council of State, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras be requested to become the Patrons of the "World Medical Exhibition" and Pandit C. V. Subramania Sastri, A.K.A.C. Chief Professor of S.V.A. College, Tirupati, be also requested to become the Vice-President of the Ayurvedic Section.

OFFICE BEARERS

That the following Committee be formed to carry on the work in connection with the proposed "World Medical Exhibition" and the "All India Medical Conference" with powers to add to their number:—

Dr. Srinivasa Murthy, Principal, Government School of Indian Medicine, and Hakim Shafaul-Mulk Ali Janab Zynulabideen Sahib Bahadur, as President and Vice-President respectively. Dr. Hakim Md. Abdul Hai Sahib Bahadur Asst. Fort Health Officer, Madras (retired) as Superintent. Dr. Hakim G. D. Khuraishi Sahib (General Secretary) and Mr. H. S.M. Durwish, as Assistant General Secretary respectively.

URGENT NEED FOR PROPAGANDA

Why Kathiawar States People's Convention Is Postponed

AMRELI, Oct. 21.

The Reception Committee of the Kathiawar States' Peoples Convention met to-day and considered a telegram and a letter from the President of the Convention and suggestions from secretaries returning from tour, as well as from friends in Rajkot and Bhavnagar.

The president of the Convention desired a week's postponement to allow him time to be ready to undertake the responsibility.

The secretaries and friends also suggested that more propaganda was needed to make the people in the province grasp the important issues before the Convention.

The Reception Committee after considering the situation favoured the idea of postponement of the Convention to the first week of November and passed a resolution accordingly. It also decided to arrange propaganda tours and to issue buletins.

The Reception Committee will meet to-morrow finally to decide dates and other details.

The Baroda Prajamandal workers have consented to attend the Convention and help its work in all possible ways.—A. P.

BADNERA MILL STRIKE NOT TO END

Owners Conditions Not Acceptable To Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, October 20.

News published in certain papers that owing to a notice issued by the management of the Badnera Mills modifying the wage-cut previously proposed, the Badnera Mills strike shall end on the 22nd instant as the authorities concerned have announced their intention to open the mills on the same date.

But inquiries in the labourers quarters show that the conditions put forth by the mill authorities in the said notice are far from being satisfactory.

The workers say that the present arrangement as embodied in the notice amounts to a further wage cut owing to the stoppage of the monthly bonus the question of which has never been raised in the course of all the negotiations that have taken place so far between the Government officials for the mill authorities and the representatives of the workers.

Great excitement is prevailing among the workers and no body seems to be prepared to go on work on the conditions proposed by the mill authorities.

Soviet Official Shot Dead

Ukranian Arrested For Lwow Consulate Outrage

WARSAW, Oct. 21.

An official of the Soviet Consulate at Lwow was to-day shot dead and another slightly injured in an attempt on the life of the vice-consul by an Ukranian.

Though the police were urgently summoned, they found the windows and doors of the first floor barred.

Policeman climbed the window of the second floor and arrested a man who confessed that he was an agent of the Ukranian national organisation.—Reuter's Special.

BANSI LAL RELEASED

Bail Of Rs. 10,000 In Two Sureties Accepted

LAHORE, October 21.

The Special Tribunal hearing the Punjab "Conspiracy" case, accepted to-day the bail application of accused Bansi Lal on the ground on ill-health.

The Tribunal ordered the accused to be release on a bail of Rs. 10,000 in two sureties.—A. P.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

"Foundation Day" Will Be Celebrated On Oct. 29.

The Secretary of the Urdu Academy, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi writes:—

Elaborate preparations are going on to celebrate the Foundation Day of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, which falls, as usual, on the 29th October.

The Jamia was founded in 1920 and since then has made great progress towards the realisation of her educational ideals.

The Programme in connection with the Foundation Day includes a Meeting, a Mushaira and an educational Exhibition mainly connected with the activities of the Jamia Millia Islamia.

The gathering is expected to be large and representative this year, as many prominent guests from outside are coming for the occasion.

BIKANER CASE

The Secretary of the Bikaner Case Committee writes:—

The Bikaner Political Case Committee has received information from Bikaner that the Bikaner Conspiracy case has been postponed till October 23 owing to Diwali Holidays.

The Jaipur Council of State has fixed 2nd November to hear the Appeal of Ramgarh Riot Case. Mr. P. L. Chudgar, the well-known Barrister of Rajkot will conduct the case on behalf of Defence.

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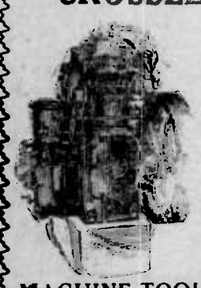

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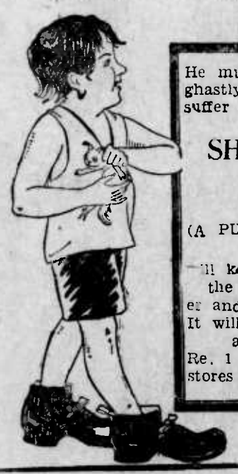

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High Standard Of Football In Burma

Players Always Sporting And Good-Humoured, Says East Bengal Club Secretary In His Resume Of Tour Impressions

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Mr. J. N. Mookedjee, Assistant Secretary of the East Bengal Club in giving a resume of their Burma tour "inter alia" states:

"When the East Bengal Team left the Indian shores on the 24th September, our President, the Raja of Santosh, greeted us with the message that alike in victory or defeat, we must uphold the high ideal of sports. At the conclusion of our programme, our team left Burma on the 7th October and on the evening previous, the premier Athletic Association of Burma pa'd us the unique compliment by meeting us in a valedictory gathering. Mr. Gibson, who took the chair, gave this message to our President that his Club had fully maintained the standard of sportsmenship. As a mark of their appreciation, they presented our Club, an interesting and artistic souvenir."

After describing the journey in the English mail boat, S. S. "Aronda" and the reception accorded to them on reaching Burma, Mr. Mookerjee says:

SPORTING OFFER.

"When we received the invitation to play a few exhibition matches there, we were agreeably surprised, but were hardly prepared. Our players were scattered over all the districts, and our ranks were depleted, as an aftermath of the various competitions, we had gone through in Calcutta. We were, however, determined to accept the magnificent and sporting offer.

"The standard of football in Burma is high indeed. All the teams there played clean and correct football. Tremendous crowds attended every day, which were easily a record there. It is refreshing that they were always good-humoured and sporting and honoured all the obligations of on-lookers. The police were civil and obliging and uniformly helped the teams.

FIXTURE WITH POLICE.

"Our first fixture was with the Police who has a splendid record there. After a strenuous fight we won by one love.

"Our next engagement was with the redoubtable League Champions of Burma, viz., the University. We lost in that match and without disparaging their prowess in the football field, it was generally recognised that East Bengal was severely handicapped that day, as two of their 'star' players,—Majid and Noor Mahammed—had arrived in Rangoon just that day and stepped into the football arena after a distressing seasickness throughout the journey.

MEETING WITH BUFFS.

"Our third meet was with the Buffs who have lately defeated the University by a clear margin. During the first half, we led by 3 to 1 and for the incidents during the second half the Press reports are eloquent. The game ended in darkness and our opponents drew level in the closing stage when the spectators could not even follow the ball. Our Majid created the greatest impression.

"We closed our Burma trip with an encounter at Mandalay where we were pitted against a combined team of Upper Burma. There also our players were thought of a good deal and the result ending in a draw was not accepted as the true index of the game, as it was decidedly in our favour.

"At Mandalay as also in Rangoon and at the stations 'en route' we were literally besieged with persistent invitations to play games in different districts. The time being, however, limited, we had regretfully to refuse their hospitable offers."

SPLENDID TOUR.

"It has been a splendid tour all along the line. Despite talks of separation, Burma and India have been knit together by the strongest attachments of spiritual, cultural and religious affinities, consecrated down the stream of ages. The soldiering element of sports has draw us closer still and has made us an international brotherhood, worshipping in the same tubernacle irrespective of caste, creed or colour."—A. P.

MORE DELEGATES BEFORE "JOINT"

Invitees Include 8 Burmans And 1 European

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

Though officially not known, it is understood that the followinf nine persons have been invited so far to appear before the Joint Select Committee, London, and they expect to leave for England before the middle of November:—

U Ba Pe, M.L.C.: (Separationist) Leader of the Peoples Party. U Chit Hlaing, M.L.C.: President, Hlaingmyatpaw Anti-separationist Party. Dr. Ba Maw, M.L.C.: Leader of another section of Anti-Separationist Party. U Kyaw Din, M.L.C.: Education Minister. U Then Maung, Barrister (Separationist) U Shwe Tha M.L.C.: representing Arracan Division Sra Shwe Ba, M.L.C.: representing Carens Khan Bahadur Ahmad Chandoo, M.L.C.: (Indians) and K. B Harper of B. O. C (Europeans).—A. P

SEVA SADAN'S GREAT WORK

Society Deputation Presents Governor With Big Volume Of Album

On Monday October 16, the Poona Seva Sadan Society sent a deputation consisting of about 20 of its principal workers headed by Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli, President of that Society, to wait upon Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes at the Government House in Poona.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar introduced to Their Excellencies all the members of the Deputation.

Her Highness the Ranisaheb in a very suitable short speech conveyed to Their Excellencies the Society's feeling of regret at their pending departure from India and further explained the object of the Deputation sent by the Society, the detailed work of which was already explained to Their Excellencies by Mr. Devadhar and Dr. Ranade in connection with its medical and non-medical sides on the 2nd of this month.

EX-GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

Her Highness quoted for their Excellencies' information a very great tribute paid to the Society by Sir Leslie Wilson—His Excellency's predecessor in office—on the eve of his departure from India. Sir Leslie Wilson had said "I know of no organisation in the Bombay Presidency that can be compared with the Seva Sadan for the work it is doing and I have heard it stated more than once on very high authority that there is no other Society like it in the whole of India".

Her Highness lastly requested Their Excellencies to go through the Pictorial Report of the Society containing more than 250 views of its work and a detailed statements giving facts and figures with regard to its origin, nature and the present wide scope of its growing work and lastly concluded her farewell speech with a prayer for Their Excellencies's health, happiness, and continued public work which was an ever-guiding principle of the life of both of them.

GIFT TO SYKES.

Mr. Devadhar then presented to Their Excellencies the big Volume of an Album with a nice leather cover, which contained a full history and facts and figures together with 250 pictures or views of the Society's work.

SIKHS DEMAND SAFEGUARDS

Khalsa Council's Plans To Set Aside Communal Award

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The Executive Council of the Khalsa Central Council at a meeting held at Lahore to-day condemned as suicidal to Sikhs the resolution adopted by the Joint Session of the Central Sikh League and the Khalsa Durbar on October 16

The Council expressed this view on the ground that the British Government, Congress and other big communities had accepted the principle of communal representation which had become a settled fact in the Constitution.

The Council also resolved to continue three associations to be known as the Khalsa Akali Dal, the Khalsa Missionary Society and the Khalsa National League with the objects of preaching the Sikh religion, organising a Khalsa Panth, achieving political advancement of Sikhs, safe-guarding their fights, achieving the freedom of the country and making strenuous efforts to set aside the Communal Award by which, the Council expressed the opinion, the one community had been given a majority over the other.

A working committee was formed and the Council decided to held the next session at Lahore in February next.

The meeting was presided over by Sardar Harban Singh Sistani and was attended by 60 members including Sardar Bahadur Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, Giani Sher Singh and Sardar Amar Singh.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO VISIT AMRAOTI?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, October 20.

It is reliably understood that Dr. Shiwajirao Patwardhan on being rtquested by a good number of citizens of Amraoti town as well as from the district, has invited Mahatma Gandhi to visit Amraoti in the course of his Berar tour.

It is also understood that the Mahatma will devote the second week of November probably from 15th to 19th for the Berar tour, Amraoti becoming the first halting station.

Gandhiji Discusses Bengal Situation With Calcutta Mayor

Interviewed regarding the statement attributed to him, namely, that Mr. Gandhi told him: "If I am convinced that the Poona Pact is unjust and harmful to Bengal Hindus, I will endeavour to remove the injustice", Mr Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, regretted his inability to disclose, at this stage, his conversations with Gandhiji.

Mr. Basu said that contrary to the usual practice, Gandhiji had a prolonged interview for an hour with him until Mr. Basu requested him to warn when to stop. With his habitual smile, the Mahatma said that "the time limit was long past."

The Mayor declared that the subjects discussed with Mahatmaji included the Deshbandhu memorial, the Calcutta Corporation affairs and the general situation in Bengal

Gandhiji told the Mayor that after concluding his tour in the Central Provinces and Berar, he would be willing to tour Bengal if desired.

FOR ORISSA FLOOD RELIEF

The Secretary of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee Office, Cuttack acknowledges with thanks the Sum of Rs. 13,191-7-6, being the total amount of receipts from various flood relief Centres.

'FLOGGING IS HUMANE' SAYS BRITAIN

Britain prefers to retain corporal punishment for prisoners, declared Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., British representative on the League's Social Commission at Geneva in mail week.

"Solitary confinement, the use of dark cells and the loss of remissions of sentences are less humane than corporal punishment," he added.

VILLAGE UNDERGOES PURIFICATION BY FIRE

The village of San Pedro de Manrique in Spain, is believed to be the only place in Europe where the ancient rite of purification by fire is still preserved.

Celebrations are held every year at which barefooted villagers pass through bonfires without being burned.

A well-known professor has suggested that the stones surrounding the fires have special heat-absorbing qualities which render the ashes comparatively harmless.

Strangers, however, tried to pass through the fires unscathed—and failed.

OLDEST WOMAN LIVES NEAR LONDON

She Is 108 And Says That Only Thing Worth While Is A Smile

Mrs. Caroline Merriot, of Croydon, the oldest woman in England, will be 108 this month.

A "Sunday Express" representative interviewed her in a ward at the Mayday-road Hospital, Croydon, where she is recovering from an illness.

She told me, he writes, about the days of her girlhood, when Bonaparte was still a name with which mothers used to frighten naughty children.

"Croydon then," she said, "was a little village, nearly a day's journel from London, surrounded by fields and hedges.

"In those days young men used to have fights in thefields. They stood toe to toe, and battered each other with bare fists.

"People were brutally cruel, much more cruel than they are now. One gentleman, dressed in all his silks and finery, rode a horse with a broken leg from London Croydon just for a bet.

"Suddenly a new world was born. Steam coaches arrived, with The day previous it rained here wheels like garden rollers bicycles wheels like garden rollers: bicycles with two wheels, but no pedals, became common. Ships of iron were made.

DREAMS COME TRUE.

"Now," concluded Mrs. Merriot, "all my wildest dreams have come true. I never expected to live in the world that exists today. I have outlived the age to which I belong. I don't want to go on living. I want to rest.

"I can neither read nor write, but if I could I would write a book which would show the world what it is. It is cruel, unsympathetic, brutal. No one cares for the underdog.

"War and money are the two Gods which rule it. Perhaps you say I am a little too hard. But I have lived in the world a hundred years, and I know.

"The only thing worth having is a smile, the only thing worth doing is making others laugh."

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As. 9 for box of three tablets
Special Perfumed Tablets
Perfumed with Khus-khus. Similar soaps perfumed with Keora, Fougere, Henna, Jasmine, and others are being prepared.
As. 8 for a packet of three tablets
Jai
An exquisite soap specially made for those discerning people who demand only the finest.
Re. 1/8 for box of three tablets
Moti
A delicate soap to guard the charm of beauty. No finer soap has ever been offered at so moderate a price.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Oct. 21.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Oct. 21.
Corfu, Coats, London.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Karachi.
Bombay, Oct. 22.
Havildar, Hill, Calcutta.
Simla, Pearson, Calcutta.
Franenfels, Haver, Karachi.
Bombay, Oct. 23.
City of Baroda, Percival, Liverpool
Conte Rosso, Verbas, Trieste.

LOADING.
Bombay, Oct. 21.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 553 passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Corfu:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Corfu sailed on Saturday for London with the homeward mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 174 passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda sailed on Saturday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Simla:—The L Edwards Ld. steamer Simla sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda will sail to-day for Liverpool with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Franenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Franenfels sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Rosso is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail the same day for Trieste with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 21.
1 Simla 3810, Calcutta 23|10, L Edwards.
2 Rajputana 9455, London 28|10, M M & Co.
3 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 2|11, Grahams Trading Co.
6 Franenfels 4679, Karachi 23|10, L Edwards.
16 C|o Canterbury 5290, Karachi 25|10, K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Oldham 3848, Karachi, N F L Edwards.
3 Vita 1955, Karachi 21|10, M M & Co.
6 Jalavijaya 2297, Tuticorin 24|10, Scindia S N Co.
8 Jalajyoti 2698, Karachi 21|10, Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Bengal Maru 3231, Karachi 27|10, N Y Kaisha.
14 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 21|10, S Hassum & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

E Jalabala 2211, Rangoon, 24|10, Scindia S N Co.
G Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast 23-10, Merchant S N Co.
H Maur 649, Bangkok 24|10, F F Campbell & Co.
K|L Lalapalaka 2630 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathnaver 26-10 P and O S N Co
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 24-10 M M & Co.
Durenda 14/11 M M & Co.
FROM HULL.
C/Guildford 6/11 J F Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macbride 24/10 J F Co.
California 30|10 Graham T. Co.
City of Paris 3/11 P N Co.
Clan Muckay 7/11 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lindenfels 28|10 L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 5|11 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 15|11 L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
India 23/10 M Italiana
Kota Penag 11/11 T M Co.
Victoria 6/11 M Italiano.
FROM TRIESTE
Tergestea 23-10 L T Co.
Conte Verde 25-10 L T Co.
Conte Rosso 21/11 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK
C/Cambridge 26/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 8/11 F F Campbell.
Salawati 16/10 Volkart Bros.
President Harrison 3-11; F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 17-11, F F Campbell Co.
Silverwillow 12/11 Volkart Bros.
FROM ROME
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru 19-11, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/10 O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru 26-10 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9-11; O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 9-12 O S Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 23/10 I T Co.
Conte Verde 27/11 L T Co.
FROM
Tarea 4/11 M M & Co.
Karanja 18-11 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Corfu 21|10, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 28/10 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Canterbury NF, K N Co.
Britania NF S T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Oldham, N F L Edwards Ltd.
President Adams 21/10 F F Campbell Co.
FOR GOTHENBERG.
Simla NF L Edward Ltd.
FROM BUSRAH.
Baroda 25|10, M M & Co.
Vasna 26|10, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subardar, NF T M Co.
Garusoppa NF M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Samali 18/10 P and O S N Co.
Bengal Maru NF N Y Kaisha.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, NF F F Campbell Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

President Adams	20|10|33
Irrawadi	„
Victoria Marie	„
Surada	17|10|33
C|o Canterbury	„
Somali	„
Gharinda	18|10|33
Maur	„
Dorsetshire	„
Sonnenfels	„
Jalajyoti	19|10|33
Vita	„
Dayavati	„

IMPORTS.
Bombay, October 21.

S S Gambier; Agents: M M & Co., from Calcutta:—5240 tons good mixed coal, 1712 tons Dishigah coal.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 21.

S S Maur, for Philadelphia:—90 casks wet salted goat skins and 30 bales Amritsar goat skins, S M H Kaderbux; 34 bales dry salted goat skin, D Abrahams & Sons.

For New York:—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw & Co., Limited.

S S Corfu, for London:—4 bales Ind. lamb skin with fur, N Azizullahoff.

S S Britania, for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton raw, Sapt. T Products Ltd; 80 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 51 bales wool raw, The Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd; 81 bales wool raw, Lee & Muirhead; 48 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co; 15 bales wool raw, A A Hirji & Co; 100 cwts. buffalo horns, J Rahimtoola & Co; 2002 packets myrabolams, P Mathradas & Co.; 125 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukram; 117 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 66 bales cotton fly clean, M Narotamdas & Co; 20 bales cotton fly clean, M Chandulal & Co; 2100 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd; 490 bags linseed oil cakes, Breul & Co; 1400 bags Gr.-nuts oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 24 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corp.; 455 bags Gr.'nut in shell, R Ratilal & Co.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

For Marseilles:—1280 bags Gr.-nuts in shell, R Ratilal & Co.

For Piracus:—250 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

For Glasgow:—2100 bags linseed oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd; 150 bundles stoves and 50 bundles ends and hoops, Cutler and Palmer & Co; 310 bundles Gr.-nuts in shell, R Ratilal & Co.

For Marseilles:—5073 bags groundnuts and 4690 bags castorseeds, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 725 bags Gr.-nut seeds, M Bhuta & Co; 2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co; 666 bags groundnut seeds, 305 bags linseed and 2100 bags castorseeds, the Cotton Agts. Ltd; 83 bags dill seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 3840 bags groundnut seeds, R Ratilal & Co; 700 bags castorseeds, the Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Valencia:—30 bags rapeseeds, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Franenfels, for Hamburg:—120 bags kang (grain) and 210 bags kurdi seeds, A Virji & Co.

S S Rajputana, for London:—5 bales country cow hides tanned, P E Boyce & Son; 8 bales sheep skins tanned and 6 bales goat skins tanned, F Nazami & Co.; 6 goat skins tanned, F A Rahim & Co.; 7 bales cow hides tanned, D Valjee; 123 bales Ind. wool raw, C Lister & Co; 48 cases Jubbulpore bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd; 2855 bags groundnuts and 181 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 700 bags groundnut kernals and 480 bags groundnuts in shell, K Harjiwan & Co; 453 bags groundnuts kernals, M Bhota & Co.; 2600 bags groundnuts meal and 280 bags mowra meal, K Prasad & Co.; Ltd; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd; 192 bags Gr.-nut seeds, R Ratilal & Co; 17 casks Indian chutni, F Naoroji; 44 casks Indian condiments, D D Framji & Co.

S S Bengal Maru, for Kobe:—270 tons old iron scrap and 50 tons old iron bolts, A Popatlal & Son.

For Osaka:—40 tons old iron scrap axles, A Popatlal & Co.

S S City of Canterbury, for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 25 bales cotton fly clean, M Chandulal & Co; 62 bags mustardseed, S M Rajgor & Co; 8 bales cotton fly clean, L O Vora.

For Barcelona:—575 bales cotton raw, Vakhari & Co.: 15 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co; 2408 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk:—12 bales goat hair E Mawji & Co.: 2396 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ASSAM & BENGAL

Scattered Thundershowers Likely In South Deccan

POONA, Oct. 22.

Yesterday's depression further weakened and lies as diffuse low pressure area over north Bengal and Assam. It has caused widespread rainfall in Chota Nagpur, Assam, Bengal. Rainfall has nearly been general in Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Kumaon Hills and local in Orissa, Bihar, west Central Provinces and Konkan. A few falls also occurred in upper Burma, east Central Provinces, Punjab Hills and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Victoria Point, Tavoy, two inches, Amherst, one, Bassein, three quarters; Myitkyina, half; Darjeeling, four, Darbhanga, Jalpaigur, two; Silcher, Dinajpur, Cherrapunji. one and half; Dhubri, Saugor Island, Purnea, one; Narayanganj, Burdwan, Bogra, Hazaribag, Daltonganj, Calcutta, three quarters; Fauhatti, Barisal, Behrampore, Mymensingh, Balasore, Chandbali, half; Shillong, quarter; Jubbulpore, Seoni, Pendra, Mukteshwar, Simla, half; Mahabaleshwar, one and half; Ratnagiri, quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Punjab Kumaon Hills, Konkan and will extend in upper Burma. Scattered thundershowers are likely in south south Deccan.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR ROHTAK FLOOD SUFFERERS

Marwari Society Arranges To Distribute Sufficient Seeds

The Secretary of the Calcutta Marwari Relief Society for Rohtak Flood writes:—

On investigation of the interior parts of Jhajhar Tahsil villages in the District of Rohtak, it was found that nearly all the standing crops are destroyed by inundation and the main trouble arose that they have now very little land left for cultivation. What they had, major portion thereof, is still under water.

Then again much of the land in this part of Rohtak in Jhajhar Tahsil is not fit for cultivation. The villagers further state that they are suffering from insufficient crops for several years and have been unable to pay Government Revenue even for a few years.

INADEQUATE LOAN.

The present Government loan is inadequate and hence it is urgently neeeded that they must be provided with seeds. The question of reconstruction of their houses destroyed by inundation, should be solved, but the necessity of seeds is much more pressing. Hence, the Marwari Relief Society have arranged to distribute to them sufficient seeds. The whole area of Dabar portion is in much distress.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 21.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. 3-29/32 sellers.

LONDON METAL.
London, October 21.
London Metal: Market closed.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London have issued the following report dated October 4:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,376,131 on the 27th ultimo, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market, the amounts of gold available were fairly substantial and were secured by Continental buyers. Prices had shown only comparatively small variations until yesterday, when following a rather sudden depreciation of sterling in terms of the franc, a new high record was established, the price being fixed at 134s/8d per fine ounce.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent value of per fine ounce	£ Sterling
Sept. 28th	132s/4d	12s/10.07d
Sept. 29th	133s/	12s/9.30d
Sept. 30th	133s/1d	12s/9.20
Oct. 2nd	133s/5d	12s/8.82d
Oct. 3rd	134s/8d	12s/7.40d
Oct. 4th	134s/	12s/8.16d
Average	133s/5 0d	12s/8.83d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd instant.

IMPORTS

Netherlands	£261,739
France	830,954
Switzerland	111,027
Portugal	307,496
British South Africa	1,192,803
British West Africa	63,076
British India	813,679
British Malaya	38,910
Hongkong	372,016
Australia	43,070
Fiji Islands	85,882
U.S.A	568,542
Jamaica & Dependencies	14,144
Other countries	26,443
	£4,729,781

EXPORTS

Netherlands	£278,944
France	40,557
Switzerland	2,450
Belgium	3,000
Persia	1,000,000
Other countries	2,680
	£1,327,631

The s.s. "Strathaird" which sailed from Bombay on the 30th ultimo carries gold to the value of about £491,000 of which £452,000 is consigned to London and £39,000 to Amsterdam.

SILVER

Until yesterday, when there was an easier tendency in the absence of support the market had maintained a quietly steady tone, prices having shown no movement of importance. Continental selling has continued and the Indian Bazaars have also been disposed to sell. Support has been given on China account and America has been more inclined to buy than sell, but business with New York has again been restricted owing to exchange fluctuations.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS

Germany	£19,005
Soviet Union (Russia)	19,500
British India	12,820
Australia	15,172
Canada	15,080
Other countries	3,240
	£84,817

EXPORTS

France	£6,673
Persia	8,184
Hongkong	6,810
Portugal	21,550
U.S.A.	4,125
British India	6,470
Other countries	3,393
	£57,205

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON
Bar Silver per oz std.

	Cash delivery	Two months delivery.
Sept. 28th	18.7/16d	18.1/2d
Sept. 29th	18.7/16d	18.1/2d
Sept. 30th	18.7/16d	18.9/16d
Oct. 2nd	18.1/2d	18.9/16d
Oct. 3rd	18.5/16d	18.7/16d
Oct. 4th	18.5/16d	18.7/16d
Average	18.406d	18.500d

IN NEW YORK
(per ounce .999 fine)
September 27th 39. cents.
September 28th 39.1/4 cents.
September 29th 39.13/16 cents.
September 30th 40. cents.
October 2nd 39.7/8 cents.
October 3rd 40. cents.

The highest rate of exchange in N.C. recorded during the period from the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant was dol. 4.80.3/4 and the lowest dol. 4.69½.

The stocks in Shangha on the 30th ultimo consisted of about 126,000,000 ounces in sycee, 295,000,000 dollars and 6,360 silver bars as compared with about 125,700000 ounces in sycee, 292,500,000 dollars and 6,820 silver bars on the 23rd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of September last are appended:—

Cash Delivery—
Highest price 18.1/2d.
Lowest price 18.1/16d.
Average 18.2716d.
Two months delivery
Highest price 18.5/8d.
Lowest price 18.1/8d.
Average 18.3726d.
Bar Gold per fine oz.—
Highest price 133s/9d.
Lowest price 127s/7d.
Average 131s/2.7d.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 21.

December 1933	9 21
January 1934	9.25
March 1934	9.42
May 1934	9.55
July 1934	9.70
Middling spot	9.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 21.

October	9.05
December	9.20
Middling spot	9.15
January	closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Oct. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	42,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	nil
Day's Export to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 21.

	Opening	Closing
October, 1933	....	5.34
November, 1933,	....	5.35
December, 1933,	....	5.35
January, 1934	5.35	5.34
February, 1934	....	5.35
March, 1934	5.38	5.36
April, 1934	....	5.37
May, 1934	....	5.38
June, 1934	....	5.39
July, 1934	....	5.40
August, 1934	....	5.41
September 1934	....	5.42
October, 1934	....	5.43
Middling Spot	....	5.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 21.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
October 1933	6.73
November 1933	6.83
January 1934	6.93
March 1934	7.02
May 1934	7.10
June 1934	7.18
F.G.F. Spot	7.08

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 21.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.43
Fine (good staple)	4.58
Superfine (good staple)	4.73
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.61
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.76
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.91
BENGAL—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80
SCINDE—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.80
Superfine	3.90

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 21.
Silver:—Market is steady.

Spot	18-3/16
Forward	18-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Oct. 21.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent
Interest Day to Day Loan 1-1/2 per cent
Interest 7 Days' market loan 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, October 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£130-3/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank of India	£44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£110-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	£100-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	£74-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£86-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950|55	£108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	£73-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	£109-5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Oct. 21.
T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.44-1/2
Amsterdam	7.93-1/2
Brussels	23.00
Madrid	38.31
Milan	60.75
Berne	16 55-1/2
Paris	81.96
Prague	108-75
London on New York	4 52-3/4

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 21.
Gold Bars Fine per ozz £6 8 6

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 21.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 21 Oct sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 20/6 Oct. sellers.
Wheat South Australian, parcels 23 Oct/Nov sellers.

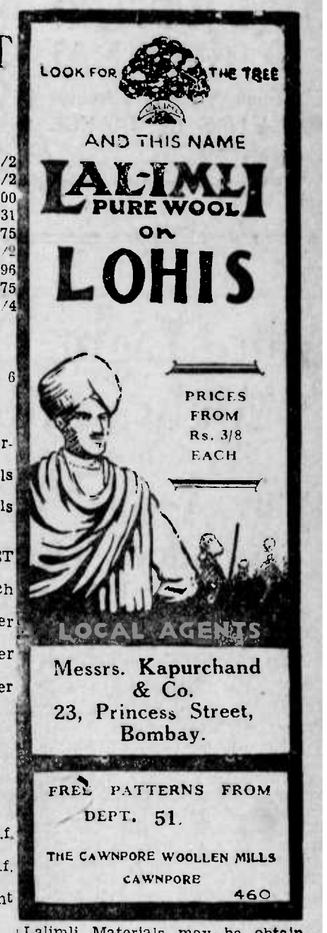
JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, Oct. 21.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta Oct/Dec per cwt 7/3 sellers.
C and F Bombay Oct/Dec per cwt 7 sellers.
C and F Karachi Oct/Dec per cwt 7 sellers.

COFFEE
London, Oct. 21.
Market—closed.

SEEDS
London, Oct. 21.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £9/15 Oct/Nov sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton £9/10 Oct/Nov sellers.

LINSEED
London, Oct. 21.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10/10 Oct/Nov sellers.
Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £9/13/9 Oct/Nov sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton £11/2/6 Oct/Nov sellers.

LINSEED OILS
London, Oct. 21.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 17/10-1/2 Nov paid and sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/4-1/2 Jan/Apl paid and sellers.



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Pepsodent
announces a notable new discovery

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—
see your dentist at least twice a year

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

More Light On Indore-Malwa Mill Crisis

Will Agents Explain Their Conduct, Demand New Directors

Board Assures Shareholders, Concern In Efficient Condition And Can Be Kept Going

The Committee of the Board of the Indore-Malwa United Mills Ltd., have issued the following "official circular" regarding the affairs of the Company to the share holders:—

The Shareholders must have become aware of the situation created by the large wrongful overdrawings of the Agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., and of the consequences that followed.

As soon as these facts became known informal meetings of the Depositors both in Indore and Bombay were held and the Holkar Government was approached to protect the interest of the Company which has been one of the most flourishing Textile concerns in India and which has hitherto paid handsome dividends amounting by this time to about Rs. 800 per share of Rs. 100.

DELAYED MEETING.

Considerable difficulty had to be faced about holding a meeting of the Board because the quorum for a meeting was four and it was difficult to get four Directors together either in Bombay or in Indore. One had ceased to act and stated that he had 'ipso factor' vacated his office while another tendered his resignation to the Board. Out of the remaining four members three were in Indore and one Sir Fazulbhoy was in Bombay. With difficulty Sir Fazulbhoy was prevailed upon to meet the said three Directors in Indore, so as to form the requisite quorum of four.

Ultimately a meeting of the Board with a quorum was held at Indore on the 16th day of Oct. 1933 which was attended by Sir Fazulbhoy and the sittings contonued for three days consecutively. At this meeting one of the Directors Mr. Ahmedbhoy F. Currimbhoy tendered his resignation as a Director and a letter was received from another Director Mr. Habibbhoy Currimbhoy that he had ceased to be a Director by reason of his not attending any meeting of the Board since November 1929.

The Board availed themselves of the opportunity created by the said two Directors having vacated their office and elected two new Directors viz. (1) Mr. R. C. Jall of Indore whose knowledge and experience of the Textile Industry will, it is believed, prove to be of inestimable value and (2) Mr. Mathuradas C. Mattani, a well-known merchant of Bombay whose name was recommended by the Depositors at their informal meeting held in Bombay.

The said informal meeting also desired that the accounts and affairs of the Company should be investigated and reported upon by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Auditors and the Board has offered all facilities in the matter and the said Auditors have already commenced the work and their report is anxiously awaited.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., soon after the appointment of Mr. R. C. Jall as the Director and his joining the Board left the Board's meeting before any further work could be done on the ground of his very bad health. The Board regretted his absence from the meeting at this critical juncture. The Board also regretted that no representative of the Agents attended the meeting to place before them necessary materials regarding the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Dinsha Daji Solicitor and a partner of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Company's Solicitors who accompanied Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Burjorji Punegar the Accountant of the Company at Bombay remained over and assisted the Board in gauging the situation and gathering the facts as far as possible. The meeting was also attended by Muntazim Bahadur J. L. Mital, the Legal Remembrancer of the Holkar Government who was specially deputed by the Government of His Highness to watch the interest of the subjects of the State and to help the Board in its deliberations for which act of kindness the Board is grateful to the Government and the Prime Minister of Indore.

LARGE LIABILITIES.

From the copy statement of Account as of 30th September 1933 submitted by the said Accountant and facts stated by him, it appears that large amounts aggregating to about Rs. 66,84,000 have been borrowed and that the Agents have withdrawn from the Funds of the Company have amounts aggregating about Rs. 44,11,000 and the interest thereon comes to about Rs 61,000. They have also as the cloth selling Agents of the Company a large balance to the extent of Rs. 6,25,000 to their debit. Their total liability to the Company thus comes to about Rs. 51,00,000. The immediate situation to be faced is that apart from current ordinary liabilities of the Company, there is a large liability on account of Deposits, and the Board, Shareholders and the Depositors have to consider the best means of facing the situation. The Board believes that with patience, good will and co-operation of the Depositors and Shareholders the situation can be saved.

In view of the grave situation created by the conduct f the Agents, the Board has suspended them and taken over charge of the management and has provisionally appointed a committee of two of them namely (1) Mr. R. C. Jall, and (2) Seth Onkarmalji Chunilalji to carry on the business of the Company. The Board has also passed a series of resolutions for the efficient and economic management of the Company and working of the Mills, and the Board earnestly hopes that with the energetic help of Mr. R. C. Jall, and with the help and guidance of the Legal Remembrancer order will soon be restored and the Mills' work and business done sucessfully and efficiently.

WILL THEY EXPLAIN?

The Board has also passed resolutions calling upon the Agents to explain their conduct and make amends for the loss which they have occasioned to the Company by their wrongful conduct. The Board has also called upon the Agents to show cause why they should not be removed and will shortly meet to consider the question.

The Board has also decided that in default of satisfactory explanations forthcoming and satisfactory amends being made by the Agents and the Company's claim against them being satisfactorily secured, stringent steps should be taken against the Agents in that behalf.

Apart from the confusion created by the large borrowings used by the Agents for their own purposes or for the purposes of the other Mills under their management, the concern of the Mills is in a highly efficient condition and looking to the past record of the Mills which has always earned good profits, the Board believes that if the Mills could be kept going, the Company will be able to pay off all its liabilities in course of time and preserve the Mills. If on the other hand panic is allowed to prevail and steps are taken by individual Depositors to recover their dues, the entire concern will be ruined and one of the most successful concerns in the country will be extinguished.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Under the circumstances the Board has decided to call an Extraordinary General Meeting in Indore on Tuesday the 14th November 1933. The object of the Board in convening the said Meeting is to give the Shareholders any information they may require and give them an opportunity to know and judge for themselves the exact situation and to give to the Board their help and advice as regards the future conduct of the Company's affairs. The Shareholders will be requested to appoint a committee from amongst themselves to assist and guide the Board in all important matters concerning the Company's affairs. The Shareholders will also be requested to consider what should be the future organisation of the management of the Company i.e. whether new Managing Agents will be appointed or whether the same be dispensed with and the management be placed in the hands of an expert Managing Director.

The Depositors who are vitally interested will also have to be consulted.

Another important matter which the Shareholders will have to consider at the meeting will be how best to secure Depositors and obtain time for re-payment.

Another important matter which the Shareholders will have to consider is what steps should be taken in the interest of the Company, in view of the heavy losses arising from the large borrowings and large withdrawals by the Agents.

If any of the Shareholders will be pleased to send to the Board any suggestions and recommendations they wish to make before the meeting the same will be carefully considered by the Board and placed before the meeting.

If any Shareholder requires any further information in connection with the Accounts and affairs of the Company the same will be readily furnished by the Board.

A formal notice convening an Extraordinary General meeting of the Shareholders on 14th November 1933 will shortly be issued.

UNIVERSITY RAZED TO GROUND

Million-Dollar Damage To Roman Catholic Order

ST. JOSEPH (New Brunswick), Oct. 21.

A million dollars damage has been caused by fire which practically razed St. Joseph University a French-Canadian institution conducted by the Roman Catholic order.

The fire closely follows that in the Quebec Roman Catholic cathedral which occurred a month ago.—Reuter's Special.

TOMMIES DRINK TEA TO-DAY

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Only one man in 20 of those who took part in the recent Army Manoeuvres was a beer drinker according to the Army, Navy and Air Force Institutes.

Tea and lemonade were found in the institutes to be the drinks most popular with the soldiers.

While the manoeuvres were in progress the troops drank;

More than 1,500,000 cups of tea and

More than 1,500,000 glasses of lemonade.—Reuter.

C. D. PRISONER ON HUNGERSTRIKE

Asks For Scavenging Work But Denied

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 21.

Mr. Hiralal Chandak a C. D. prisoner in the Amraoti jail is reported to be on hunger-strike since four days.

Mr. Chandak requested jail authorities to give him scavenging work and informed them that he would not take food without it. The authorities having denied the same Mr. Hiralal is reported to be on hunger-strike since four days.

Swami Yatiswaranand, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, sails from Bombay today for Germany, where he has been deputed by the elders of the Ramakrishna Order to go over in response to a pressing call from a group of earnest spiritual aspirants. The Swami, who is one of the senior monks of the Order, is not unknown in Bombay, where from 1924 to 1926 he was president of the Ramkrishna Ashram at Khar, which had then been newly established. In 1926 he went over to Madras to take charge of the Ramakrishna Math at Mylapore, of which he has been president till now.

NO PLACE FOR DICTATORSHIP

Roosevelt's Call For Co-operation

WASHINGTON Oct. 21.

A call to American nation for "the spirit of co-operation of colonial days", was made by Mr. Roosevelt on receiving an honorary degree from the Washington College. He said, "there are some countries where dictators have laid down what is a five year or ten year programme.

In this country which has not got dictator. I think we can move further towards our goal without giving it a definite term of years".

Mr Roosevelt added that only wider distribution of wealth of a few to people could bring about security for the country.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED NAZI PROPAGANDA

Why Prince Bernhard Was Arrested

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

Prince Bernhard Sachsenmeiningen has been arrested at Klagenfurt, Carinthia, to be charged with participation in Nazi activities.

It is alleged that material for Nazi propaganda has been found concealed in the upholstery of the prince's motorcar while the police search in his castle at Pitzelstetton revealed a trunk full of propagandist circulars which the prince is alleged to have brought from Germany for distribution in Carinthia.—Reuter.

PRINCE & PRINCESS GET 6 WEEKS EACH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

Prince Sachsenmeiningen has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

His wife under open arrest at her castle is given a similar period.

25 MILLIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The Public Works Administration has allotted 25 million dollars to army and navy for national defence.

The War Department has received ten million for substitution of motors for horses and mules. Fifteen million dollars will be divided between the army and navy for aviation construction.—Reuter's Special.

Amraoti, October 20.—An Officer's training camp is going to be conducted in the Divali Holidays under the auspices of the Civic Defence Force of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti. About 50 cadets are selected for being trained in the camp.

Weaker Vessels Forge Ahead

NO SEX BAR IN INDIAN POLITICS

Madras Conference Demands Non-Communal Electorates & Maximum Voting Strength

MADRAS, October 21.

Presiding over the eigth constituent conference of the all-India Women's Conference to-day at the Museum Theatre Miss McDougall said that women had entered the field of Indian politics with this message, namely:

"We are all one. Let there be no division between us". It was the great happiness and also the great glory of women's movement in India, she declared, that it had always been free from narrow communalism, pride and prejudice which was so great an obstacle in the way of India reaching her goal of responsible nationhood."

HER RIGHT TO PRESIDE.

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi proposing Miss McDougall to the chair said that service irrespective of caste and colour was the only test to be applied for posts of responsibility and honour, and judged by that standard, Miss McDougall was the right person to preside over the Conference.

WOMEN'S DEMANDS.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions including one supporting the memorandum of the all-India Women's Conference on women's franchise. The conference unanimously demanded a non-communal electorate and maximum voting strength for women and strongly recommended that training for efficient citizenship be instituted as a course of study in all educational institutions. It reiterated a former resolution appealing to all concerned to remove social disabilities from so-called depressed classes and give wholehearted support to the Temple-Entry Bill.—A.P.

PROGRESSIVE KARACHI CITY MUNICIPALITY

Sweepers' Quarters Provided With Amenities Of Reading Room, Co-operative Grain Shop And Physical Culture Appliances

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The Administration report of the Karachi Municipality for the year 1932/33 which is the last report under the old District Municipal Act shows that the population of Karachi has increased by 261 per cent in the last half century, the exact figure being 2,47,791 (males 1,45,052 and females 1,02,739).

The year's transactions resulted in a small revenue surplus of Rs. 0.19 lakh on a total revenue of Rs. 34.96 lakhs, the general tax-rate standing unchanged at the level of 14 percent (which compares with 16 3/4 per cent. 18 1/4 per cent and 19 1/2 per cent in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta respectively). The terminal tax yield declined in the year by Rs. 0.65 lakhs reaching Rs. 7.35 lakhs which is the lowest on record since the phenominal rise to Rs. 15.07 lakhs in 1924/5. The revenue from Property taxes also went down by nearly one lakh in the year and amounted to Rs. 20.33 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure in the year was severely kept down and amounted to Rs. 34.77 lakhs which was Rs. 1.24 lakhs less than the preceding year's figure. The net municipal debt (Rs. 66.71 lakhs) is less than one-half of the annual rateable value (Rs. 146.62 lakhs) which compares with the proposed limit under the new Act, of double the rateable value and works out to an incidence of Rs. 24.0 per head of the population which compares very favourably with the position in the other large cities. The net capital outlay stands at Rs. 179 lakhs of which Rs. 108 lakhs is on water and drainage works.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION?

The report says that the retrenchments in salaries ranging from 5 per cent to 12 1/2 per cent and wages and allowances of the staff have reached the limit of safety, while some necessary increases have not yet been given effect to. In these circumstances, the report adds, some increased resource would have to be found and, if necessary, additional taxation resorted to.

FOR MENIALS AND SWEEPERS.

The report next deals with the position of the menial staff and refers to the work the Municipality has done with a view to improve their condition. The pay of peons has been fixed at 20-1-25 plus free quarters or house allowance of Rs. 4. The labour staff has a duty of 8 to 9 hours daily. The sweeper quarters (consisting of 230 tenements) built in 1925-26 at a capital cost which now stands at Rs. 2.32 lakhs are provided with amenities of a reading room, tea room, grain shop (which are all managed by sweepers own co-operative unions) and physicial culture appliances for children. There is also a high level tank to enable the sweepers who return home from their work (after the closing of water supply) to take a satisfactory bath. The Municipality has established a separate maternity home and three Municipal dispensaries in Lyari for the benefit of the working classes who largely reside in that quarter.

MOSQUITO BRIGADE.

The Municipality maintains a special establishment consisting of one Inspector, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 30 men who form the mosquito brigade. The city is thus kept free from mosquito pest. 25,388 breeding places were detected in the year and immediate action taken in every case.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Municipality maintains 3 maternity homes and 8 general dispensaries, the total number of patients being 1,15,122. Besides these, the Municipality maintains, an Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Tuberculosis Dispensary and an Eye Hospital. The total cost of medical relief was Rs. 1.72 lakhs in the year against Rs. 1,94,842 in the previous year.

WATER SUPPLY.

Dealing with the city's water supply the report says: The city depends for its water supply on the Malir subterranean stream fed by the streams of Khadeji the water coming through an underground gallery constructed in the river bed at Dumlotte (about 25 miles from the city) and partly on a number of large wells which have been sunk in the surrounding area. The water that collects in the underground gallery and in wells No. 1 and 2 flows into a gravitating conduit Leading to the city reservoirs. From wells Nos. 3 to 7 water is pumped into the conduit, well No. 7 having been completed in the year. The approximate supply to the city is about 7 million gallons per day. The water that is brought from Dumlotte along two conduits to a distance of 26-1/2 miles is collected in three reservoirs in the city. The distributory mains run from these reservoirs to the different parts of the city. A scheme for bringing water from the river Indus (supplementing the supply of the city from the wells at Dumlotte) is under investigation.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The actual expenditure on Primary Education in the year under review decreased by Rs. 50,633 to Rs. 6,41,559, deceases being manly due to percentage cuts in salaries of staff and grants to aided schools. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,77,555 i.e. 43 percent was made from provincial funds in the shape of Government grant and Rs. 3,60,687 i.e. 56.2 percent from the municipal funds. The municipal expenditure on primary education formed 92.1 percent of the total municipal expenditure on education and plus 15 percent of the total municipal expenditure on all departments. The number of municipal primary schools in the city was 133 of which 41 were for girls and the number of pupils in them decreased from 13,350 to 14,953 of which 4,956 were girls.—A. P.

CHIEF JUSTICE RETIRES

Not Likely To Enter Public Life Again?

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court who completes his sixtieth birthday in May 1934 may retire from the Bench even earlier.

Sir Shadilal who is the first Indian to be the Permanent Chief Justice of an Indian High Court Lahore High Court since 1920 and has been Chief Justice of the was a Judge of the Lahore Chief Court and the Lahore High Court before he became Chief Justice.

It is not unlikely that Sir Shadilal may enter public life again on retirement.—A. P.

COURT-MARTIALLED AND DISMISSED

Submarine Commander Punished For Stranding Ship

LONDON, October 21.

As a sequel to the stranding of Submarine L-26 Lieut. Commander Wilfrid Edmund Warner in command of L-19 and acting Senior Officer, Second Submarine Flotilla, has been courtmartialled on the indictment of stranding L-19 and hazarding L-18, L-21 L-26, L-27 and sentenced to be dismissed from ship and severely reprimanded.—Reuter's Special.

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